

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY
Barometer 29.89

April 3 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 74. 2 p.m. 85
Humidity 65

April 3, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75. 8 p.m. 80
Humidity 84 72

2874 日九拾月二

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

大拜禮 號三月四年一

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

TREATMENT OF SUBMARINE PRISONERS.

GERMANY'S LATEST THREAT;

SIR EDWARD GREY'S REPLY.

Austria Tired of War.

SAID TO BE SEEKING SEPARATE PEACE.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

Another German Threat.

April 2, 8.10 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that the American Embassy, on behalf of Germany, has transmitted to Sir Edward Grey a communication from Germany inquiring if submarine prisoners were treated worse than other prisoners, threatening, if it were so, that British officer prisoners will receive corresponding harsher treatment for each submarine prisoner.

Sir Edward Grey replied that submarine prisoners were placed in the Naval Detention Barracks, in view of the necessity for their segregation from other prisoners. They were treated with humanity and were subjected to no forced labour. They were allowed exercise, provided with German books and were better fed and clothed than British prisoners of equal rank. But submarine crews who have been engaged in wantonly killing non-combatants and sinking neutral vessels cannot be regarded as honourable opponents, but rather as persons who, at the orders of their Government, committed acts against the laws of nations and humanity. The reply concludes that more than one thousand members of the German Navy have been rescued, sometimes in the face of danger and sometimes to the prejudice of naval operations. There is no case, however, of the Germans requiring a single member of the British Navy.

Martial Law in Indo-China.

April 2, 4.25 p.m.
Reuters correspondent at Saigon reports that martial law has been proclaimed in Cochin-China and Tonkin.

British Warships Bombard Zeebrugge.

April 2, 4.25 p.m.
Reuters correspondent at Amsterdam reports that the *Handelsblad* states that British warships on Wednesday night heavily bombarded Zeebrugge and the adjoining aviation camp. Several explosions were heard. The German batteries replied. British airmen on Thursday morning reconnoitered the coast to ascertain the results of the bombardment.

Austria Reported to Have Applied for Peace.

April 2, 4.25 p.m.
The Petrograd *Russkoye Slovo* says Austria has secretly approached Russia with a view to a separate peace.

Seizures on Steamers.

April 2, 4.25 p.m.
Reuters correspondent at Toulon reports that during the past week Allied cruisers seized on board various ships, over two thousand five hundred packets of German origin. Five steamers were taken into port to discharge goods of German origin or destination.

German Mission Refused.

April 2, 4.25 p.m.
Reuters correspondent at Rome says the *Tribuna* reports that the question of the German mission which arrived at Massowail, and asked permission to proceed to Adisababa is now closed. The Government of Erythra objected to the mission's proposed journey on the ground that it was composed of officers going to the frontier of British Ethiopia for political purposes in connection with the war.

The mission persistently asked permission to continue the journey or at least to communicate with the German representative at Adisababa, but as the refusal of the Italian Government was absolutely definite the mission finally abandoned its plans and left Asmara on the 26th ult. on its return to Germany.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

Bread and Potatoes in Germany.

April 2, 4.25 p.m.
A circular from the German minister of agriculture states the stocks of available grain are so well regulated that there will be a good supply of bread until the next harvest and it would be the same with potatoes if the supply were husbanded.

Further Casualties.

April 2, 6.30 a.m.
Unofficially reported killed: E. Kingston, Royal Engineers; J. F. Bill, South Wales Borderers.

Military Appointments.

April 1, 10.40 p.m.
The *Gazette* announces the following appointment: Major Generals.—Brigadier Generals G. F. Ellison and H. G. Smith. Director of Artillery.—Brigadier General S. S. Long.

French Reports.

(Havas Telegram.)

March 31.

Yesterday our artillery was very active on several points. We carried a trench in Le Prete wood, capturing a German post situated west of Pont-a-Mousson.

To-day no change is reported.

An official message says:—Off Dieppe, a French warship belonging to the second small squadron chased a German submarine and rammed the same when emerging.

German submarine U 28 sank yesterday, off the Scilly Islands, the British steamer *Flaminian*; the crew has been rescued by a Danish steamer.

Petrograd:—In the Caucasus, Russian troops occupied Artvin, throwing the Turkish troops eastward. The left wing is engaged on the Sarykamysh front.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

British Casualties.

April 1, 8.50 p.m.

The latest casualty list contains the following names:—Killed:—H. D. Payne, Second-Lieut. E. Murphy (Worcesters). Died of Wounds:—H. L. Mackintosh, A. O. Walsh, H. May (Dorsets).

Wounded:—T. H. Little, G. W. Morgan, E. Stratford, J. G. Gregory, H. Hussey (Somerset).

Prisoners of War:—M. Chidson, T. E. Davies, G. N. Humphreys (Flying Corps), G. Mapplebeck, D. Sanders, Great German Losses.

April 1, 1.30 p.m.

The New York Associated Press correspondent at the French Headquarters gives a brilliant description of the French front. He says that eleven thousand German dead have been taken from the trenches won by the French during twenty days' fighting in Champagne. The German waste is as two to one compared with the French, because the Germans tried to regain the lost ground by repeated counter-attacks carried out with obstinate courage. These counter-attacks were repulsed by relatively inadequate artillery.

How the French Fight.

The French artillery, numerous and concentrated, annihilates the German guns, tears up sections of the enemy's trenches, and then suddenly ceases, while the French infantry dash forward, a hand-to-hand struggle ensuing. Then the guns speak again, and fling barriers of bursting shells behind the German front line in order to prevent the enemy's reserves from coming up to support their comrades until the new occupants of the captured trench have had time to prepare themselves to resist assaults.

The French employ such quantities of new artillery that they are able to combine and concentrate fire in an unprecedented way, and thus to dominate their adversaries' position seemingly at any time and place.

A Touching Scene.

The correspondent witnessed a review of the troops by General Joffre in Champagne. They were drawn up in a drizzle and standing in front of the massed battalions were a few men about to receive decorations. Sixty-four buglers sounded the salute as the General came on to the field. General Joffre pinned the decorations on the breasts of the recipients. After attaching a medal to the breast of one youthful private, the General kissed him on both cheeks. The lad remained standing strictly to attention while the tears ran down his cheeks.

Men's Fine Condition.

General Joffre afterwards talked with the correspondent and said: "You see how these men look after spending months in the trenches. They would be in the same fine condition if the definite result took years to achieve."

The review finished with a cavalry charge at full gallop, the trumpeters sounding the salute.

General Joffre seemed in perfect health and very tranquil, gravely smiling to the men who regard him as the most eminent soldier that France has had since Napoleon, yet so different in his simplicity and personal efficiency.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

The Russian Progress.

April 2, 3.30 a.m.
An official communique from Petrograd says:—West of the Niemen we defeated the Germans in the region of Kraana and west of Simno and are pursuing them.

Our offensive in the Carpathians has been attended by the most substantial results. The troops, wading waist-high in the snow, climbing the steepest precipices, fighting their way stubbornly through forests defended by wire entanglements, dislodged the Austrians step by step from their trenches, and captured a series of fortified heights along the principal chain of the Beskid Mountains.

We also drove the Austrians out of their positions in the direction of Latevika, despite a violent fire and deep snow.

We captured 5,880 prisoners, four guns, and fourteen machine-guns in the Carpathians on March 30.

Several Austrian battalions holding a fortified position were surrounded and partly exterminated on March 30, when 1,500 survivors surrendered.

Enemy Attack Abandoned.

April 2, 6 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—We destroyed by mines several of the enemy's trenches southward of Peronne.

The German attack in Argonne has stopped short.

General Botha's Advance.

April 2, 4.10 p.m.

General Botha's forces have occupied the important centre Aus, which is situated at the end of a long stretch of waterless desert at the entrance to the verdant interior. Operations therefrom will be greatly facilitated if the German forces evacuate Aus, because the flank's line of retreat will be threatened.

30 Bombs Dropped.

April 2, 6 p.m.

French and Belgian aviators dropped 30 bombs on the aviation camp at Handzeme.

Three Trawlers Sunk.

April 2, 4.10 p.m.

The German submarine U 10 sank to-day the trawlers *Jason* and *Gloxinia* off Shields. The submarine took the crews aboard. The submarine afterwards transferred the crews to another fishing-boat and sank the trawler *Nellie*, the crew of the latter escaping in a boat.

Steamer Sunk.

April 2, 7.50 a.m.

A message from Lisbon says the U 28 sank the British steamer *South Point* 80 miles from Cape Finisterre. The crew of 36 were brought to Lisbon by a British steamer.

In the Dardanelles.

April 2, 8.55 a.m.

A cable from Athens states that several of the Allies ships continue an intermittent bombardment of the Dardanelles solely for the purpose of protecting the mine-sweepers in their operations and of preventing the Turks from repairing their batteries. The aviators of the Allied forces, also, continue their reconnaissances.

Heavy Fighting.

April 2, 8.55 a.m.

Heavy fighting continues along the Yser front, and numerous wounded are arriving at Ostend, Bruges, Tournai, and Kortryk.

Norwegian Barque Torpedoed.

April 2, 8.55 a.m.

An Amsterdam cable states that a German submarine torpedoed a Norwegian barque in the North Sea. Eleven of the crew were taken to the Hook of Holland.

Oilship Captured and Released.

April 1, 8.50 p.m.

A British warship has brought a large oil-ship to Newhaven, bearing a neutral name but manned mainly by Germans. The Captain is unable to produce papers, and it is suspected that this is a supply-ship for the German submarines.

April 2, 12.20 a.m.

The captured oilship has been released after an investigation which proved satisfactory. The crew were Dutch.

Aviators Busy.

April 1, 1.05 a.m.

A Paris evening communique says:—There have been artillery duels at various points along the front. We occupied the village of Feyenhaye, in Woerwa, and repulsed several counter-attacks.

An airman named Garros was brought down by machine-gun fire south of Dixmude.

An aviator from Navarre brought down a German aeroplane by rifle fire on the Aisne.

We continue successfully to wage a mine warfare in the regions of Peronne, Champagne, and Argonne.

We captured three officers and 140 men at Bois-le-Prete, and repulsed all counter-attacks.

The Germans attacked Parroy with a Landwehr battalion, which suffered severely.

Belgian aviators threw bombs on the enemy's aviation camp at Handzeme and on the railway junction at Loitmarok.

Sunk Without Notice.

April 1, 11.55 p.m.

The *Seven Seas*, a vessel of 1,194 tons, bound from London to Liverpool, was torpedoed this afternoon, without warning, off Beachy Head, and sank in three minutes.

A destroyer saved seven of the crew, the remaining eleven being drowned.

Among those drowned were the Captain, the First and Second Officers, and the Chief Engineer.

Survivors state that there was no submarine. There was a terrible explosion, and the ship sank before a life-boat could be got out.

(Continued on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Latest produce quotations are given to-day.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Cochin-China and Tonking.

British aviators have bombarded Zeebrugge and the adjoining aviation camp.

During a three weeks' holiday by Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Asquith will act as Foreign Minister.

It is stated that Austria has approached Russia with a view to the conclusion of a separate peace.

It is affirmed in many quarters that the King's lead regarding prohibition has solved the whole liquor problem.

The German Minister of Agriculture states that there will be a good supply of grain and potatoes till the next harvest.

Germany threatens harsher treatment for British prisoners if crews of submarines are being treated worse than other prisoners.

Sir Edward Grey says over 1,000 German naval men have been rescued by the British, whereas no British naval men have been rescued by the Germans.

NEWS.

Further Notes on the Crisis appear on page 4.

General news and our Home sports letter appear on page 3.

An interesting statement of what Germany wants appears on the Extra.

Last night's performance of "The Last Judgment" was a great success.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years ago appears under the heading "1890" on page 4.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

A Re-hearing.

Mr. Wood, on Thursday afternoon, commenced the rehearing of the case in which ten Chinese are charged with the theft of coal from the Taikoo Dockyard. The rehearing is in the nature of a transfer from Mr. Hazleland, who anticipated being unable to complete the case before he takes over the duties of acting Puisne Judge, during the absence on short leave of Mr. Justice Gompertz.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

Sale of Curios—G. P. Lam-mart, Old Post Office—2.30 p.m.

Organ Recital—St. Andrew's Church—9.15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Sale of Curios etc.—G. P. Lam-mart, Old Post Office—2.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8.

Sale of Curios etc.—G. P. Lam-mart, Old Post Office—2.30 p.m.

Saturday, April 10.

Green Island Cement Co. Ltd.—Annual General Meeting—noon.

Monday, April 12.

Hongkong Ice Co. Ltd. meeting—noon.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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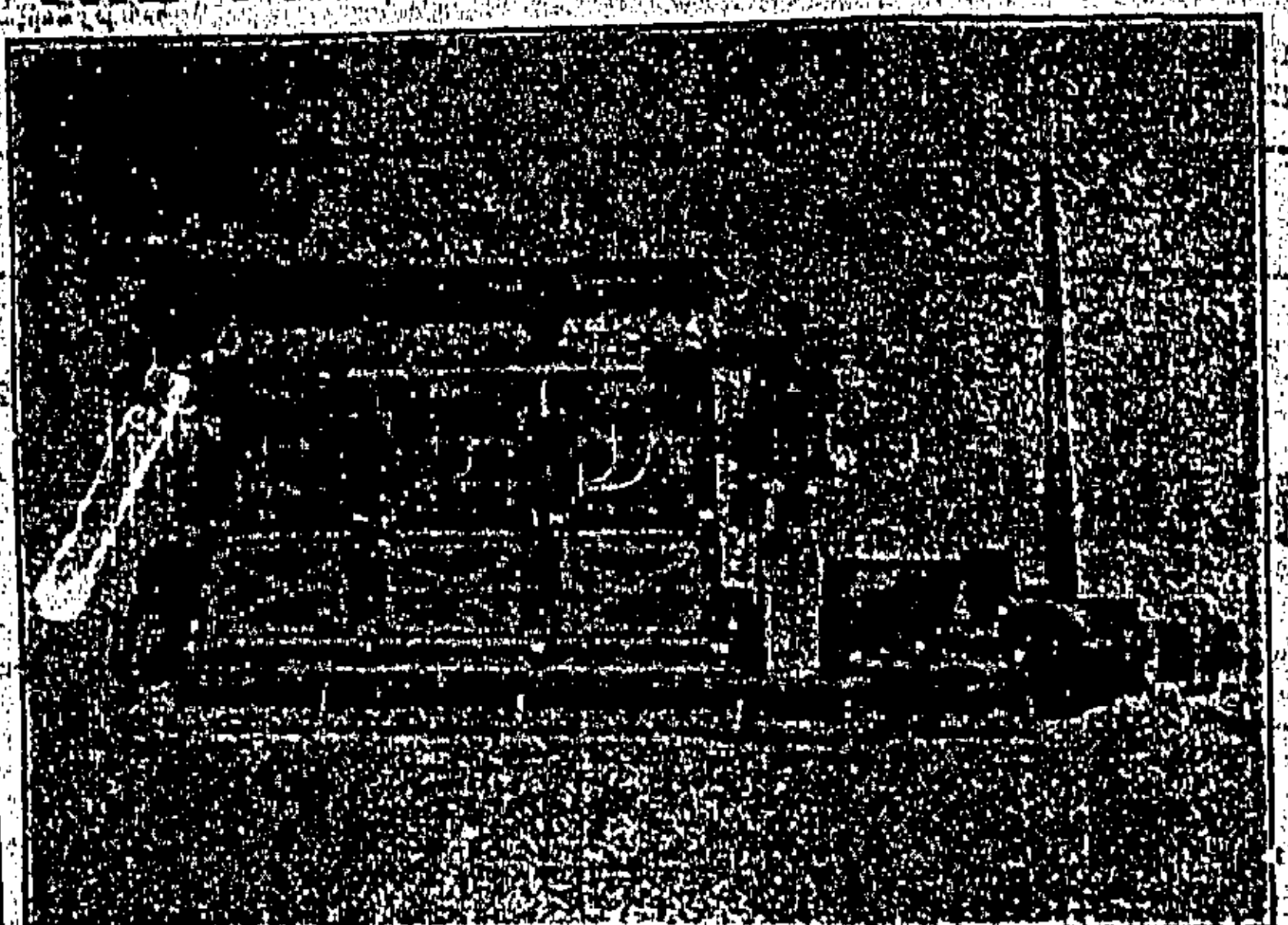
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The gleeful joy of the murderers is a warning of the ends to which a ruthless enemy has committed himself and that the policy of "brilliantness" so lightly entered upon on orders from the supreme head of the German nation has not reached its limits. The one bright spot in the whole sordid story in the behaviour of the passengers of the *U-boat*, during the terrible ordeal of the chase, and afterwards when their vessel was doomed. What is being done and will yet be done by the British Admiralty to suppress this terrible menace of the German submarine we do not profess to know, but there are gallant hearts in the business and if the crime is not very soon brought home and securely tagged for all time as "made in Germany" we are very much mistaken. Then will the "great joy which reigns in the Halls of Kultur" give way to weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Daily Press.

On the Eastern Front.

In the extreme south, at considerable cost the enemy have succeeded in preventing any possibility of a union between the Russian and Roumanian forces for the present by driving a wedge into Bukovina. Time, however, is fighting on the side of the Allies in the east as in the west. Russia's northern ports, which have been closed by ice during the winter, will now be open for supplies; the initial advantages which Germany possessed in her preparedness to take the field will have been lost; and the inexhaustible reservoirs of men from which Russia can draw will more than compensate for the greater facilities which Germany has for moving her men from point to point. Travellers who have recently passed through Russia state that Russia's new troops are massed in incredible numbers in successive positions behind the firing line, in preparation for the great offensive which we may expect when the weather conditions are more favourable for military movements of the great magnitude contemplated by the Russian General Staff.

China Mail.

Workmen and War Munitions.

There can be no doubt that the Government in aiming at removing the drink evil from the masses of workmen at home are striking at the root of the trouble. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that not only has a very hearty response been made by the class most affected but also by the licensees themselves. It is preposterous that at such a critical time excess in alcohol should stand in the way. It should be recognised that the soldiers and sailors who are serving their King and country so valiantly and cheerfully under the most dangerous and discomfiting conditions ever experienced in the world's combats, will suffer and die in vain if the supply of shot and shell, gun and gear, ships and engine, armour and armaments are not maintained in the fullest measure. And yet there are many complaints of thoughtlessness on the part of some classes of workmen. We prefer to think this is the explanation, and not callous indifference to the terrible nature of the situation. Because of these complaints the authorities have requested from a large number of firms engaged on all classes of work for the Navy and Army throughout the Kingdom, details of their experience. Most of them recognised that the strain put on their men by the necessities of the situation are great.

M. Caillaux.

Lisbon, Feb. 22.—After an altercation at the entrance to the International Hotel, M. Caillaux, the former French Minister of Finance, and Senator Eduardo Baray, son of Count Burnay, came to blows.—Reuter.

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DEATH.

CAMERON.—On March 23, at Tumpat, Kelantan, Evan Donald Cameron, aged 42, of heart failure following internal hemorrhage.

MARRIAGE.

AULD-CURRIE.—On March 26, 1915, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, before the Rev. A.J. Walker, M.A., Robert Murray Auld to Mary Jean Currie, youngest daughter of Mr. Archibald Currie, of Dumbarton.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

NEW READING MATTER FOR THE CHINESE.

Those of our readers who can lay claim to something of an intimate knowledge of the Chinese may smile a little wearily at the tidings that Doctor Timothy Richard has offered prizes of three and two hundred dollars to the Chinese authors who succeed in writing the two books most calculated to commend Christianity to their compatriots. It is always interesting to hear of people who, having seen China, yet believe in the possibility of her accepting Christianity as her official and universal faith, and who honestly credit the absolute sincerity of more than one per cent of Chinese Christian converts.

If the enthusiasts would look facts in the face for half an hour, it might occur to them that, though Christianity began with the Jewish people, its bitterest enemies were—and are—that very people as a whole, and that before the new religion was, as one might say, half an hour old, it had become almost the exclusive property of men of the Aryan race. Had it begun among the Chinese or the Africans instead of among the Jews, a like result might have been looked for. For there are points in Christianity which appeal (in a general way, of course; exceptions are admitted) solely to the Indo-European temperament and intellect. The early church was comparatively strong in Africa, but only for a few generations; it could not hold its own against Mohammedanism when once the latter got a foothold; thus it died quickly, or only survived among the Copts and Abyssinians in a degraded form which can hardly be termed Christianity at all. And so it will be, probably, to the end of time: Christianity the Aryan religion, Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and probably agnosticism—for the non-Aryan.

But if we doubt that any great success can crown attempts to convert China to a faith to which she has ever shown herself so hostile that to press the point with her people becomes an impertinence, we can at least believe that there may be reasonably good results in store for a movement which seeks to turn the minds of Chinese writers and readers away from what is nasty to what is healthy. The Chinese are a plain-spoken people and do not hesitate to discuss boldly and openly—shamelessly would often be nearer the truth—subjects which are usually better undiscussed. But even they admit that there is much in their up-to-date literature which they would not willingly have their sons and daughters read. Unfortunately, from what we can gather, quite a needless amount of such literature is allowed to circulate in Hongkong, necessarily to the detriment of the younger generation. In encouraging authors, or budding authors, to devote their pens to serious matters instead of to ribaldry, Dr. Richard and his friends deserve the thanks of the public, whether European or Asiatic, and while we cannot look forward to the result with sanguine hope, we can at least hope

A Useful Object Lesson.

If other departments of the Government in Hongkong were as well handled as the Magistracy and the Police, we should but rarely find an opportunity for grumbling at the local administration. The head of the Police department knows the value of personal superintendence, and, since his appointment to the important office which he holds, it would be difficult to fix on the local happening that called for police supervision in which he has not himself been quickly on the spot. Not only so, but in smaller matters he has repeatedly gone out of his way to see that the law was duly enforced. As an instance, last week he personally attended to what has long constituted an annoyance to the people who live on the other side of the Harbour: the crowding, without rhyme or reason or order, of the ricksha coolies round about the entrance to the ferry pier. If past Captain Superintendent had been personally more in evidence, many of the nuisances which exist to-day would not vex our souls as they do. The coolie element is easily impressed and will take more notice of one word from the head of a department than of a bushel from subordinates. Almightydom has played the mischief with the Government here in the past, and the official who is wise enough "turn to" on his own account will always get his reward in the increased efficiency of those under him and in the obedience of those who come within the jurisdiction of his department.

Open Air Cafes.

Once more—it must for the thousandth time—some of the Home papers are discussing the advisability of establishing the open air cafe in England. This time the discussion will have a new interest and, to our way of thinking, will stand a little more chance of being listened to and weighed by those in high places. For—not to put too fine a point on it—"what has stood in the way of the authorities giving encouragement to such a movement is that Great Britain has hitherto been frankly a drunken country, and respectability has demanded that indulgence in alcoholic liquors should be confined to bars and others places where the drinkers will be safe from public observation. To place in the hands of the Londoners facilities for drinking in the open air was, alas, to increase the opportunities for public exhibitions of drunkenness. If truth must be told, Britishers cannot—for they have forgotten how to do so—enjoy themselves picturesquely out of doors. The French or the Italians can have their outdoor processions and carnivals and yet not make a nuisance of themselves. Even in the German cities men can—could—sit down in their Bier Garden, their wives and families round them, and drink peaceably and moderately in the open air. Against this, let us imagine the Thames Embankment or Hyde Park Corner provided with chairs and tables and bottles of beer or wine! What, in other countries, would be natural and healthy enjoyment, would, in our own, stand more chance of being a public display of beastliness—or would have been before this very medicinal war came to pull men together and to teach them something about the facts of life.

A Brighter Outlook.

For our inability to enjoy ourselves decently, as for many other undesirable things in Britain, we have to thank the gloomy Puritanism of our ancestors, who so successfully put the iron heel on all rational merry-making. But there is a better time coming. The sudden and scarcely looked-for realisation by our friends at home that we are more or less a drunken people is going to bring about wonders. For, behind the temperance wave is no mad blue-ribbonism or prohibition craze, but a steady willingness on the part of the public as a whole to admit frankly that, as a nation, we consume too much alcohol, and that we allow the consumption to interfere with the serious events of life. Without extravagant enthusiasm we may say confidently that the British are determining that the next generation shall be a more sober one than its predecessors.

DAY BY DAY.

BETTER AN OUNCE OF DID THAN A POUND OF GOING TO DO.
The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; dull.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 69; heavy fog.

Count the Columns.
On Saturday the Telegraph published 32 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 42 published.

The Mails.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Yokohama Maru to-day.

French Mail.—Closed per s.s. Polynesien to-day at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Kanchow to-day at noon.

Up to the Minute—Share market News.

Closing prices on Thursday:—

Langkats.—\$384, buyers.

Kowloon Wharves.—\$854, sales and buyers.

Indo-Chinas.—\$92, sales and buyers.

Green Islands.—\$7.10, buyers.

Sugars.—\$1084, buyers.

Donglasses.—\$35, sales and buyers.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.11-16d.

New Regulation.

It is notified that the Regulations of Hongkong, 1914, are to come into force on the 12th April.

New Bridge.

Tenders are being invited for the erection of a ferro-concrete bridge, 307 feet in length, in 9 spans, over the Au Tau Creek, New Territories.

Sanitary Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. F. Meade to be a Second Class Sanitary Inspector, with effect from the 1st April, 1915.

Easter Vacation.

It is notified that during the Easter Vacation the offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. from the 12th April, 1915, to 8th April, 1915, (both days inclusive), except on General Holidays, when the Offices will be entirely closed.

Struck Off.

It is notified that the names of the following companies have been struck off the Register:—

The British and Belgian Industrial Bank of China, Limited, the Shanghai Wah Hsing Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Limited.

Tenement Valuation.

At the next meeting of the Legislative Council, a resolution will be moved that the percentage on the valuation of tenements payable as rates in the under-mentioned places be altered from July 1, 1915, as follows:—

Sai Wan Ho, Shaokwan East, Shaokwan West, Tsing Shui Ma Tau and Po Kau Wat—all from 10 to 124.

Documents Relating to Cargo.

The Gazette contains the following Board of Trade announcement:—

It is essential during the war that masters of British merchant ships should always have on board the bills of lading and the manifest of cargo. Neglect to comply with this instruction may result in ships being stopped and delayed by His Majesty's vessels or the war vessels of the allied nations.

Crematoria.

It is notified in the Gazette that the following places have been established as crematoria, the opening of which has been authorised in writing by the Sanitary Board and approved by the Governor-in-Council:—

The Japanese Crematorium at So Kan Po; the Sikh Burning ground behind the Sikh Temple; the crematorium ground for Indian troops at Kowloon.

Companies Warned.

It is notified that the expiration of three months, Keeble and Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and the company will be dissolved. The Registrar of Companies, having reasonable cause to believe that the China Pharmaceutical Supply Company, Limited, is keeping, in a place where it transacts business outside the Colony, a register of members without having a valid licence under the Companies Ordinance, 1911, gives notice, under section 36 of the said Ordinance, that at the expiration of two months the name of the said company will, unless cause to the contrary be shown, be struck off the Register and the said company will be dissolved.

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NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

MORE GERMAN THREATS.

The Dardanelles Operations.

Germany has not finished threatening yet; according to a telegram which we publish to-day. From that message it will be seen that Berlin has been enquiring if submarine prisoners are being treated worse than other prisoners, and that, if so, British prisoners will receive corresponding harsher treatment for each submarine prisoner taken. We have already heard something about the way in which British officers are treated in Germany, and, if they are to be subjected to worse indignities, we may well have pity for them. But that is somewhat beside the point, which is, as Sir Edward Grey takes care to point out, that the enemy's prisoners are better clothed and fed than those held by Germany, and are treated in such a way that no dictates of humanity are outraged; indeed, they are not subjected to forced labour, are allowed exercise and are even provided with books. There is a distinction to be made between German prisoners, however, and one can well appreciate Sir Edward Grey's remark that the crews of submarines which have been engaged in wantonly killing non-combatants and sinking neutral vessels cannot be regarded as honourable opponents but rather as persons who, at the orders of their Government, have committed acts against the laws of nations and humanity.

Planning it Down.

In that statement, Sir Edward not only condemns the pirates themselves, but pins the responsibility for their deeds on the Government—in other words, on the Kaiser himself. There is one other portion of Sir Edward Grey's statement which deserves to be widely read, namely that so far over a thousand German naval men have been rescued by Britishers, often in face of great danger, whereas not a single British naval man has been rescued by the Germans. This is no mere coincidence, for we know that there has been ample opportunity for Germany to rescue British naval men, but a people who can laugh at the death-struggles of drowning non-combatants is not likely to extend the hand of help to the enemy's sailors in distress. The whole thing serves to illustrate the wide gulf which exists between British and German conceptions of warfare; chivalry in war is about the last thing to look for in the Germans.

The Dardanelles.

Telegrams to hand indicate that the bombardment of the Dardanelles has now been resumed and is going on apace. The operations, when they are completed, will mean more than the death-knell of Turkey and the fall of Constantinople. They will mean the clearing way of the one obstacle to free commerce by sea between Russia and the other Allies. The Dardanelles may be regarded as an antiquated survival, very much resembling those irritating impediments which formerly held up the traveller on our English roads; it is the last of the naval toll-gates of the world. No doubt when Berlin intrigued the Turk into an unholy and fatal alliance with the modern Hun, more store was set on the Dardanelles than on anything else, since hitherto it has been a tourniquet on a main artery indispensable to the Allies. When the Straits are finally reduced, the wheat and produce of Russia will be able to flow into England and France, and arms and ammunition from the west will go to equip those formidable Russian legions in deed of them. That time, we have no doubt, will soon come, and then a totally new complexion will be put on the situation, and the Allies will be able to co-operate even more effectively than they are at present doing.

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Companies Warned.

1890.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending April 3, 1890.)

The Dollar.

April 3.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 3/14."

Prince Bismarck.

March 28.—"It is stated positively that Prince Bismarck has resigned all offices."

The Piccolani.

March 29.—"The picnic portion of the community met at one of the nicest, pleasantest and most admirably arranged dances of the year, last night, at the City Hall."

Our Belgravia.

March 2.—"There is a good time coming for those about to marry or give in marriage. Why? Any movement that has its origin at the Peak—be it a granite boulder, a social or a rent question—is sure to establish itself in this lesser Belgravia of ours, and it is of rents that we would now speak, for they are coming down with a run. A certain mansion—a palatial one too—situated in misty-land, which, a short time ago, commanded a rental of \$300, has now found an obliging occupant at the rate of \$100 per mensem. A straw will so sometimes show the whiteness of the wind."

The Duke of Connaught Arrives.

March 31.—"At 8.30 a.m. the signal gun which was to indicate the Royal approach was fired, and immediately everyone was agog. The Officer Administering the Government dropped his napkin, hastily ran over his speech again and saluted forth; the military turned out, the Volunteers mobilised their thirty strong on the Praya, and about eighty thousand people ran down excitedly to see the mail steamer arrive. To the general disappointment, the signal from the Peak proved to be the arrival of the American mail. At two o'clock, however, the "Kaiser" was really sighted. About a dozen Government officials and their ladies, the unofficial legislators, Bishop Bardon, several consuls, Mrs. Bellios, and twenty Chinamen, were permitted to wander idly about. The Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. W. M. Deane) went off to see if their Royal Highnesses would be pleased to come ashore. Whilst they were deciding, the gallant Volunteers limbered up and charged the multitude with their seven-pounders, preparatory to "s'looting." Several Chinamen were pushed over the Praya and drowned in the charge, but that was a detail. The King of Siam was removed under arrest. At 4.15 youth and beauty, adulterated with Chinamen, fairly filled the wharf. People in uniform and cut—some hankering for knighthood and others scared that some such honour would threaten them—edged to the front. The Hon. Mr. Fleming in a cocked hat and an uncomfortable Windsor uniform stood ready to receive them, and, as the Duke and Duchess crossed the gangway everyone uncovered. The reception to the Duke and Duchess, thanks to the third-rate snobbery of self-sufficient toadies, proved a lame fizzle. The Duke laughed—yes, actually laughed; and the Duchess smiled audibly; and the Hon. Mr. Mitchell-Innes was so entirely neglected that he actually walked off the wharf with the crowd, as much unnoticed as if he had never existed."

China Fire Insurance Company.

—\$84 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—50 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$324 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$105 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$185 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—25 per cent. dis., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$60 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$213 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$102 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$100 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$88 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—40 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$43 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$2 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$98 per share, sellers.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Germans Disguise New Submarines.

April 1, 5.40 p.m.
The survivors of the Falaba affirm that the German submarine U 28 is really one of the latest submarines, as the lettering U 38 could be seen through the new paint by which it was covered.

This statement confirms the belief that the Germans have been changing the numbers of the submarines.

Steamers Relieved.

April 2, 2.40 a.m.
The recently torpedoed steamers Delmira and Afonwen have been refloated and arrived in port; the former at Cherbourg and the latter at Cardiff.

A Painful Duty.

April 2, 4.10 a.m.
A semi-official statement from Berlin denies that the crew of the submarine launched at the drowning of the Falaba's passengers. The destruction of human lives is now a painful duty, and Great Britain's fight shows that the submarine war is affecting her economic life.

Aeroplane Drops Bomb at Vessel.

April 2, 4.10 a.m.
The steamer Staffa has arrived at Leith from Rotterdam and reported that a German aeroplane near the English coast dropped a bomb that landed within 15 feet of the steamer. The Captain fired a rocket which exploded close to the aeroplane, who flew off.

American Passenger Drowned.

April 2, 4.10 p.m.
A message from Washington states that Ambassador Page has reported that a preliminary investigation among the Falaba survivors shows that the American passenger Thrasher was drowned.

A Present from Germany.

April 1, 6.40 p.m.
A German 42-centimetre shell will shortly be exhibited at Paris. It weighs one ton and is five feet high. The fuse was extracted by electricity.

Greece and the War.

April 1, 6.40 p.m.
It is authoritatively announced that M. Venizelos had not waited for the Allies' success before offering intervention. He did so before the battle of the Marne, and no country had adopted a friendlier attitude.

French Munitions Output.

April 2, 4.5 a.m.
A message from Paris states that the French Chamber has unanimously passed a Bill calling out the 1917 recruits.

M. Millerand mentioned that the French output of munitions of war had increased by six hundred per cent. as compared with the beginning of the war and would shortly reach nine hundred per cent. The new machines had enabled splendid results to be obtained in the output of projectiles and explosives. The number of heavy batteries had been sextupled since the outbreak of hostilities. The country was daily devoting all its energies and resources to the one object of securing victory and of proving itself worth of its Allies, to each of whom he paid a tribute individually, remarking upon the indomitable bravery and cool tenacity of Great Britain which won the fine victory at Neuve Chapelle.

British Bravery.

April 2, 12.20 a.m.
The Gazette announces the award of 452 Distinguished Conduct medals, to not-commissioned officers and men of the British Army. It constitutes a bulky record of magnificent gallantry. There were cases which would have won the Victoria Cross in previous campaigns.

Almost every conceivable form of bravery has been shown, including the rescuing of wounded under the heaviest fire, erecting entanglements within a few yards of the enemy, leading night charges, holding trenches against tremendous odds, telephoning urgent messages from positions of the utmost danger, rescuing horses and women from burning buildings and continuing to serve the guns and fight although severely wounded. The following are some examples:—

Corporal Sanderson, of the London Scottish, was fired upon by two snipers at a range of twenty yards, but rushed forward and captured them by presenting at them wire snippers which they mistook for a revolver.

Sergeant Bailey, of the Garrison Artillery, although wounded, continued to work an over-heated machine-gun, whose recoil repeatedly knocked him down.

Corporal Poulton, of the Royal Engineers, while out with a party cutting wires, lay for an hour on the parapet of a German trench, shooting at every head that made its appearance.

Corporal Stoneham, of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, near Laventia, on November 2nd, twice conveyed despatches on foot under a heavy howitzer fire.

(Continued on page 8.)

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, SHARE & GENERAL BROKER

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
ANTIQUE CHINA AND CURIOS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on Tuesday, Wednesday & Thursday the 6th, 7th & 8th April, 1915 commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at the Old Post Office, Queen's Road Central.

A LARGE & VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE CHINA & CURIOS

comprising:—
Blue and White Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates, 5-coloured Vases, Jars, Bowls and Plates from the Tzouk-wong to Ming Periods, 5-coloured Sarcophagi (Kanghi) Sung Bowls, Black and Gold Vase (Kanghi), Powder Blue and Gold Vase and Plates (Kanghi), and

Fine Soft Paste Blue and White Dish (Ming)
Fine Soft Paste Penholder (Kienlung)
Fine Flambé Water Well (Sung)
Very Fine 5-coloured Beaker Vase (Kanghi)
Very Fine Sarcophagus-Lacquer Boxes (Kienlung)
Bronze Incense Burner (Chow)
1 Pair Famille Rose Jars (Yungching) also
Crystal, Agate and Porcelain Snuff Bottles, Kienlung Powder and Seal Boxes, etc., etc.

On view from Wednesday, the 31st March.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY.

the 7th April, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 13 cases Haberdashery, 8 bales Corks, 5 cases Weaving Machines, 1 Kitting Machine, 30 Sewing Machine.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY.

the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at No. 1 Godown, Holts Wharf, Kowloon, (for account of the concerned) 6 Packages Sugar Machinery.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY.

the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 11.30 a.m. at No. 2 Godown of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

(for account of the concerned) 55 Packages Ice Machinery.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY.

the 9th April, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 1 Acetylene Generator with Welding and Cutting Blowing Pipes, Steel Shaftings, Brackets, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The following pieces of Music for Piano-forte are for sale.—Price \$1 each. If taken together \$9.00.

- 1—Two little Dances—1. A la Minute—2. A la Gavotte.
- 2—Tango Argentine—La Rumba.
- 3—Valse—The Fairest in the Land.
- 4—Valse—Smiles, then Kisses.
- 5—Valse—Bal Masque.
- 6—March—Under the Stars.
- 7—The K-nuts March & Two Steps.
- 8—Intermezzo—Dempiselle Cho.
- 9—Handel Wakes, or The Pot-tered Blacksmith.
- 10—Dance Intermezzo—Laughing Eyes.
- 11—The Marching Lancers.

Apply to
JILL FURTADO,
Band Master, 15th Infantry,
Murray Barracks.

KENNEDY'S HORSE
REPOSITORY.

Notice is hereby given that all claims against the above business must be forwarded to me on or before 15th April, 1915. No claims received after that date can be entertained.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator,
c/o LINSTED & DAVIS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "TENYO MARU" From SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from Company's Lighters alongside the steamer.

Cargo remaining underdelivered on Monday noon, the 5th instant, will be landed into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's Godown, and Consignees will be charged for landing and in addition storage charges will have to be paid.

Cargo remaining underdelivered on Monday noon, the 5th instant, will be landed into the Company's Godown or the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, unless proper exceptions have been given in writing prior to delivery.

All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on Wednesday the 7th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be filed on or before 15th instant, otherwise they will not be recognised.

K. DOI

Actg. Agent.

Hong Kong, 2nd April, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Your and Your Family's Health

depend in a great measure on the quality and purity of the food you use.

Have You Considered

the absolute necessity of having your FRESH MILK, BUTTER,

MEATS, etc., etc., before reaching you handled in a

manner that will save you all anxiety?

We maintain an efficient staff under strict European supervision to ensure

Purity and Excellence

In all Branches for those who are particular; and our customers are most particular.

REDEMPTION OF 8 PER CENT.
MILITARY BONDS.

The various Agencies will commence on March 15th, 1915, to redeem the 8 per cent. Nanking Military Bonds drawn at the First Drawing.

As stipulated in Art. 16 of the Loan Regulations, the 8 per cent. Military Bonds drawn at the first drawing shall be presented for payment within five years from the date of First Drawing. Any bond that is not presented for payment within the said period of five years shall become null and void.

Holders of the drawn bonds shall hand to the agencies all the unmatured interest coupons as well as the bonds, for cancellation. If they do not hand over the unmatured coupons, the value of such coupons shall be deducted from the principal due to the holders.

List of the Bond Numbers Drawn at the First Drawing of the 8 per cent. Nanking Military Bonds of Redemption.

Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers	Value of Bonds	Bond Numbers
\$1000	2-4	\$100	32-62	\$10	858-1232	\$5	998-525
1000	13-16	100	137-248	10	2753-3512	5	3638-4693
1000	35-36	100	409-462	10	6933-7312	5	9446-9978
1000	76-77	100	1223-1258	10	9599-9972	5	66810-66837
1000	86-87	100	1445-1475	10	10562-10622	5	68950-69477
1000	132-133	100	1616-1632	10	10867-10988	5	75814-76341
1000	204-205	100	1651-1664	10	11538-11598	5	77926-78459
1000	289-290	100	2038-2046	10	11965-12025	5	80566-82149
1000	323-333	100	2101-2122	10	12270-12330	5	82784-84261
1000	340-341	100	2216-2246	10	13063-13123	5	85846-87429
1000	348-353	100	2371-2400	10	13807-13867	5	93238-93765
1000	376-377	100	2451	10	13612-13734	5	96406-97461
1000	528-531	100	5001-5004	10	13978-14038	5	99046-99573
1000	3006-3009	100	5501-5543	10	14222-14404	5	106680-101187
1000	3290-3316	100	6401-6437	10	15076-15186	5	101686-102218
1000	3964-3990	100	6531-6581	10	15442-15500	5	102742-103269
1000	4093-4125	100	6655-6747	10	19101-19163	5	105968-107497
1000	4261-4262	100	7090-7098	10	19430-19490	5	1226131-1226160
1000	4267-4268	100	7501-7537	10	47605-47884	5	225090-227000
1000	4271-4272	100	7638-7708	10	52445-52824	5	231201-231249
1000	4276-4277	100	8001-8005	10	53965-54344	5	235135-235148
1000	4302-4303	100	8501-8530	10	55865-57004	5	2420101-2420118
1000	11733-11759	100	9426-9639	10	58145-58224	5	2420209-2420226
1000	11841-11867	100	10603-10709	10	59365-60874	5	249449-249478
1000	11976-12056	100	11352-11458	10	64985-65364	5	249889-249888
1000	12138-12164	100	11837-11893	10	67265-68024	5	249959-249988
1000	12246-12295	100	13278-13384	10	69165-69544	5	250109-250138
1000	12301-12331	100	13501-13631	10	70805-70884	5	250289-250318
1000	12629-12654	100	13725-13755	10	71065-71444	5	250409-250438
1000	12791-12844	100	13818-13848	10	71825-72204	5	250629-250658
1000	12926-12952	100	13880-13910	10	43109-43169	5	251019-251068
1000	13007-13033	100	13942-13998	10	43831-43891	5	251169-251188
1000	13061-13087	100	13970-13973	10	43873-43913	5	251249-251278
1000	13116-13141	100	14197-14211	10	43739-43797	5	251309-251338
1000	13331-13357	100	16201-16205	10	460589-460970	5	251359-251398
		100	16208-16212			5	251697-251694
		100	16331-16427				
		100	16602-16604				
		100	18104-18105				
		100	19396-19716				
		100	20038-20144				
		100	20466-20786				
		100	21904-22070				
		100	22606-22819				
		100	23141-23247				
		100	36035-36141				
		100	39249-39355				
		100	40468-40569				
		100	31313-31425				

The total value of the bonds to be redeemed amounts to \$1,60,00,000.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

The Thirty-Fourth Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at 12 noon on Monday, 12th April, to receive a Statement of the Company's Accounts to 31st December, 1914, and the Report of the General Managers.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 30th instant, to the 12th proximo, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Hong Kong, 24th March, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG & WHAM-POA DOCK Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The dividend of \$3.00 per share declared at to-day's Annual General Meeting will be payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation on and after Thursday, 1st April, 1915, and Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants at the Town Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary,
Hong Kong, 31st March, 1915.

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

Men's Wear Specialists.

SPECIAL DISPLAY OF NEWEST STYLES

Summit

COLLARS

ALL SHAPES \$4.50 PER DOZEN.

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346.

JUST ARRIVED.

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

LADIES' WHITE SHOES.

AN UNIQUE VARIETY OF STYLES IN THE

FINEST FOOTWEAR.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

The French Jewellery House.

Grand Assortment in

WRIST WATCHES.

PRICES RIGHT.

As DIAMOND MERCHANTS we are LEADING in the East.

COLUMBIA

GRAFONOLAS

and RECORDS.

SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

CLASSICAL, OPERATIC, SONG and DANCE.

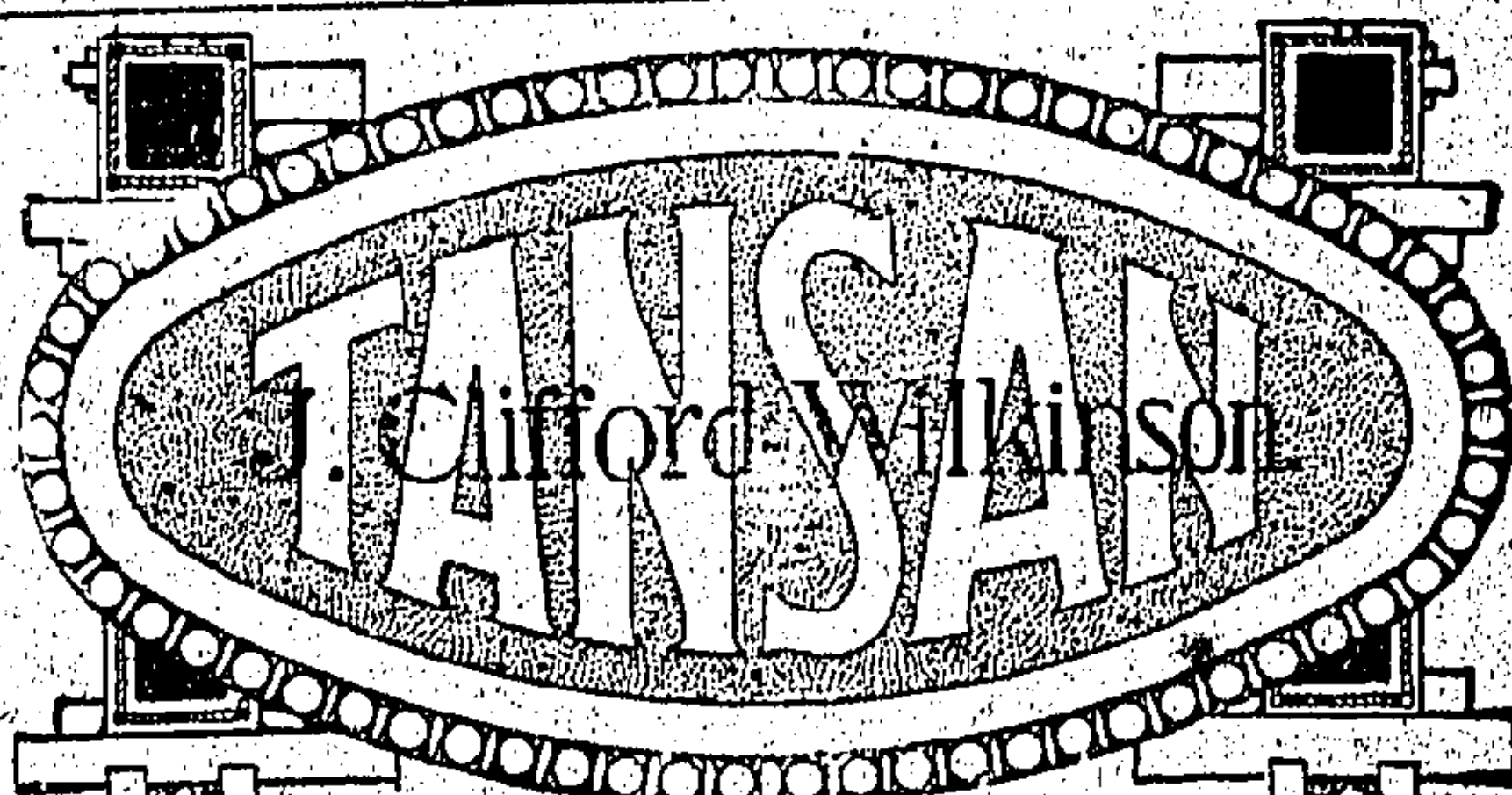
ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS.

"JEWEL"

6, Des Vœux Rd.

Tel. 1322



THREE GOLD MEDALS HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO WILKINSON'S TANSAN THIS YEAR!

Its claim to the title of "The Choicest of all Choice Waters" has thus been amply demonstrated. Added to this eminent Scientists have proclaimed it.

The Purest Natural Mineral Water In Japan.

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & Co., Ltd.

6, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. No. 135. HONGKONG

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free, on application.
Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	19th Apr.	10th April.
TAIYUAN		2nd May.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.
APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Sangola," tons 5,184, Capt. Milne, R.N.R., will be despatched for Shanghai, Miki, Vladivostok, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 4th April, at daylight.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "Umarja," tons 5,317, Capt. Pratt, will be despatched for Spore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta on the 4th April, at daylight.
The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched as above on 20th April.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, April 3, 1915.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST
RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 3rd APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 4th APRIL.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 11.00 a.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 5.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)	10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,906

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 4th APRIL.

The Company's Steamship TAI SHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. HOISANG.

Departures from Canton to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. and THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. and THE IND-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 4.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor).

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said	Satsuta Maru Capt. T. Sato Yasaka Maru Capt. Yamawaki	(SUN., 11th Apr. at noon. (THURS., 22nd Apr. at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nakasage Yokohama Maru Capt. Komatsu	(TUES., 6th April, at noon. (THURS., 15th Apr. at noon.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. R. Takeda Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	(FRI., 16th April, at 4 p.m. (MON., 17th May at 11 a.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang & Rangoon	Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	(SATUR., 17th April.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Kirin Maru Capt. Tsuda	(SATURDAY, 13rd Apr.
MOJI & Kobe	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada	(THURSDAY, 8th April.
SHANGHAI, Kobe & Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. T. Sakamoto	(MONDAY, 12th April.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. T. Sato	(FRI., 16th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka	(MON., 5th Apr. at 10 a.m.

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Satsuta Maru	16,000 tons	Saturday 10th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	Thursday 22nd April
Miyasaki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushimi	25,000 "	" 3rd June
Hirano	16,000 "	" 17th June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Tamba Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 6th April
Yokohama	12,500 "	Thursday 15th April
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 4th May
Awa	12,500 "	18th May
Shidzuoka	12,500 "	Thursday 27th May

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Kanchow	4th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	6th Apr. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	6th Apr. at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW & PAHOI	Wenchow	7th Apr. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teau	13th Apr. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation, amusements, electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenau" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 3rd April, 1915.

Agents.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjitaroem	SHAI & ...	2nd half Mar.
Tjikini	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	1st half Apr.	JAVA	1st half Apr.
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Apr.	JAPAN	1st half Apr.
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.
Tjimanok	JAVA	1st half May	SHAI	2nd half Apr.
			SHAI	1st half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Building.

Telephone No. 1574

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed	Leaves Hongkong
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	Tuesday, 13th April, at noon.	
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 18 knots	" 27th April, at 10.30 a.m.	
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 11th May, at noon.	
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" 8th June, at noon.	

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.
First Class to New York.....£260.
" " " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSION-ARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THEN ON BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 15 knots Tuesday, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Empire		
Eastern	22nd April	20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
Aldenhams	30th April	13th May "
		21st May "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan J. W. Evans ... TUES., 6th Apr. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun A. H. Stewart ... THURS., 8th Apr. at 1 p.m.

Haimun A. H. Stewart ... SUN., 11th Apr. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK

Commercial Wireless Service

At Corregidor.

Mr. J. F. Boomer, special cor-

respondent at Manila, P.I., of

the state department, reports that

the wireless station at Corregi-

dor has been opened to commero-

al messages by the war depart-

ment. A rate of five cents a word

with a minimum of ten words is

to be charged, address and

signature to be counted. To this

charge must be added tolls

charged for transmitting messages

over connecting land lines, or

cables and commercial ship

charges for radio service. There

will be no charge for handling

messages between Manila and

Corregidor. The receiving and

Corregidor wireless station is at

the signal corps cable office,

Quartel de Infanteria, calle

Arrocero. Official messages

will be transmitted as heretofore,

but these must be accompanied

by a certificate from the sender

giving his rank and department

and the nature of the business

involved in the message. The

army transports will forward free

wireless messages from officers

and crews of army transports and

the enlisted and commissioned

personnel of the army on board

such messages relate to matters

of urgent personal nature con-

cerning death, serious illness or

accident. Messages on semi-official

business, such as request for

leave or transfer, will also be

allowed under this provision.

But no messages of this class will

be accepted for free transmission

if addressed to points requiring

transmission over commercial

cable, telegraph, or radio lines.

The signal corps will not accept

commercial messages to persons

on Corregidor. These must be

transmitted by the telegraph line

of the bureau of posts. The wire-

less station at Corregidor is a 10-

kilowatt station with an approxi-

mate average range of 200 miles.

Its commercial value will consist

practically altogether in com-

munications with inbound or

outbound vessels.—N. Y. Mar-

itime Register.

Effect of War on the Big Liners.

The war at present being waged

in Europe will doubtless put a

check on the increasing size of

ocean liners for many years, says

the New York Weekly Com-

mmercial News, as the prominent

lines are suffering serious financial

losses through their ships lying

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 3rd Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Onsang	Wed., 7th Apr. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Thur., 8th Apr. at noon
MOJI, Yokohama & Kobe	Fooksang	Mon., 12th Apr. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

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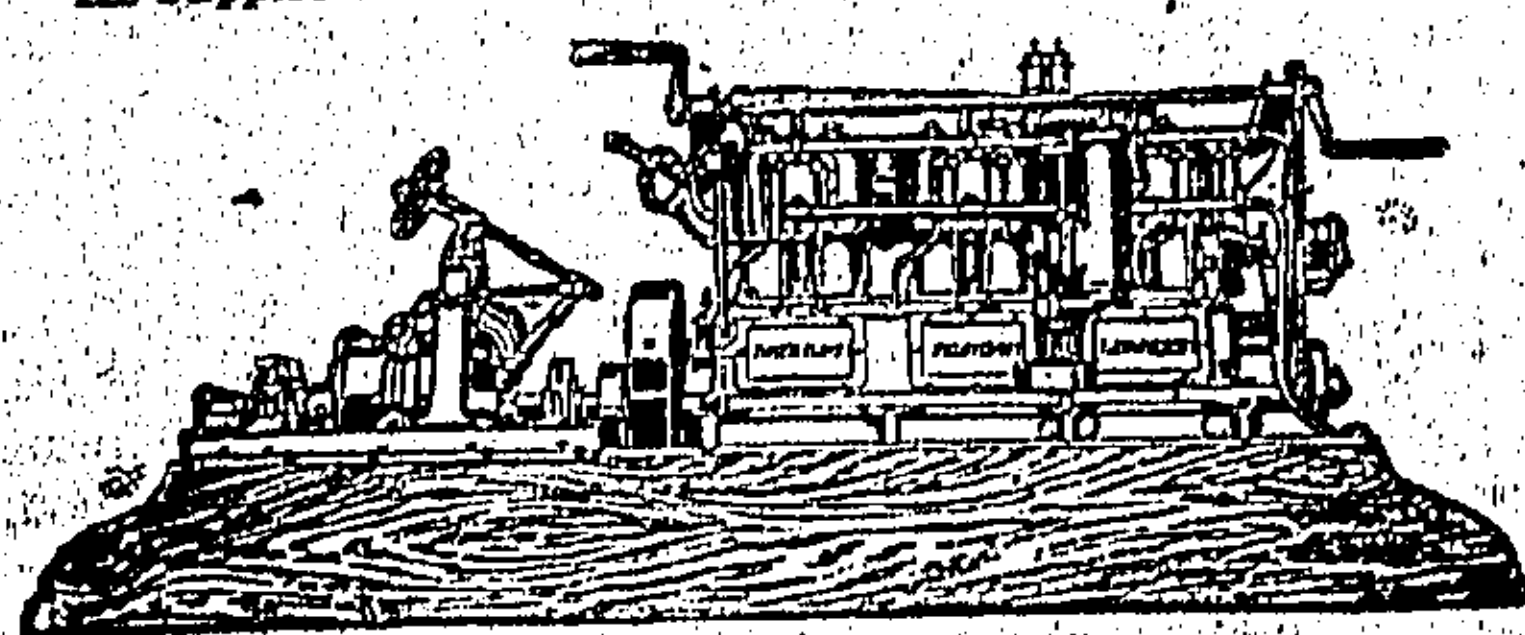
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M's, L'don via S'pore etc.	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	10, Apr.
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Apr.
London	Carshire	J. M. Co.	11, Apr.
Marseilles, London & Liverpool	Kalomo	B. L. L.	10, May

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'isco via S'hai & Japan & Manchuria	P. M. Co.	6, Apr.
V'oria, B.C., & S'hevia S'hai & Co.	N. Y. K.	6, Apr.
San F'isco via S'hai & Japan etc.	T. K. K.	13, Apr.
San F'isco via M'la & Japan etc.	T. K. K.	27, Apr.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan etc.	C. P. R.	1, May
San F'co via Manila & Japan etc.	P. M. Co.	4, May
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile		
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.
San F'co via Manila & Japan etc.	P. M. Co.	18, May
Siberia		

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Apr.
Australian Ports	Empire	G. L. Co.	26, Apr.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nelloro	P. & O.	1, Apr.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	1, Apr.
S'hai, Vladivostok, Kobe & Moji	Sangola	D. S. Co.	2, Apr.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	3, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Miyazaki	N. Y. K.	4, Apr.
Moji & Kobe	Jinsen M.	N. Y. K.	8, Apr.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	8, Apr.
S'pore, Pang, R'goon & Calcutta	Hakata M.	N. Y. K.	17, Apr.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Itola	D. S. Co.	20, Apr.
Singapore, Mauritius & South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	15, June
Shanghai	Tjinan	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tjilap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
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Steamer

Sails

MARSEILLES & LONDON...Kalomo 10th May.

" " "City of Newcastle 20th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

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Hongkong, 15th March 1915

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left
Vancouver on the 15th March, a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA will be
despatched from this port on Tuesday,
April 6, at 1 p.m. for San Francisco, via
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama,
Shimonoseki, Yokohama, and Honolulu.The P. M. s.s. PERSIA arrived at San
Francisco on the 29th ult.The T. K. K. s.s. SHINYO MARU will
next leave Hongkong for San Francisco,
via usual ports, on Tuesday 11th May, at
noon.The T. K. K. s.s. CHIOYU MARU will
next leave for San Francisco via usual
ports on Tuesday, the 8th June, at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian Oriental Line s.s. TAI-
YUAN left Sydney for Hongkong via
Australasia and Philippine Ports on 25th
ult. and may be expected to arrive on or
about 19th April.The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN left Sydney
for this port on 29th ult. and may be
expected to arrive here on or about 18th
April.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The Bagby Line s.s. BOLTON CASTLE
for Hongkong via Panama Canal left
New York on the 29th January and is
therefore due to arrive here about the
beginning of April.The I. C. S. s.s. FOOKSANG from
Calcutta is due at Hongkong on the 6th
April.The I. C. S. s.s. ONSANG from Calcutta
is due at Hongkong on the 5th April.The S. L. s.s. CARNARVONSHIRE
from Japan & Co. is due at Hongkong on
the 15th April and leaves for London on
the 16th April.The S. L. s.s. MONMOUTHSHIRE from
London is due at Hongkong on the 1st
May and leaves for Japan & Vladivostok
about the 3rd May.The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE is
due at Hongkong on the 30th May and
leaves for Japan on the 1st June.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Tjipania, Dut. s.s. 2,444, A. de Lange, 22nd ult.—Holbow, 21st ult., Sugar	
Zafro, Am. s.s. 2,535, Ventorini, 25th ult.	
—Saigon, 21st ult., Rice.	
Umaria, Br. s.s. 3,347, E. F. Pratt, 25th ult.—Singapore, 19th ult., Gen.	
—D. & Co.	
Daiten Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,555, W. Nakaga- wa, 27th ult.—Dairen, 20th ult., Gen.—Chinese.	
Changsha, Br. s.s. 1,463, F. C. Gamtrill, 28th March—Melbourne, Gen.	
Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 748, A. Marguerite, 28th ult.—Haiphong, 26th ult., Gen.	
—A. R. Marty.	
Hanoi, Fr. s.s. 739, Ch. Le Chevalier, 29th ult.—Holbow, 28th ult., Gen.	
—A. R. Marty.	
Hlasang, Br. s.s. 1,535, A. O. Kennedy, 20th ult.—Santapan, 24th ult., Gen.	
—J. M. & Co.	
Yuensang, Br. s.s. 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 30th ult.—Manila, 27th ult., Gen.	
—J. M. & Co.	
Halobing, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 31st ult.—Swatow, 30th ult., Gen.—D. & Co.	
Dalya Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,798, Y. Goto, 31st ult.—Wakamatsu, 25th March, Coal—M. B. G. K.	
Manchuria, Am. s.s. 8,750, H. Dixon, 31st ult.—Manila, Gen.—P. M. S. Co.	
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s. 740, K. Murakami, 31st ult.—Swatow, 30th March, Gen.—O.S.K.	
Fukui Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,919, Chishaki, 31st March—Moji, 25th March, Coal —M.B.K.	
Childar, Norw., s.s. 1,102, Nils Hjorth, 1st April—Bangkok, Rice—T. & Co.	
Kalfong, Br. s.s. Bany Evans, 1st April— Haiphong, 30th ult., Gen.—B. & S.	
Chelan Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,005, K. Aka, 1st April—Haiphong, Rice—O.S.K.	
Saikai, Fort, s.s. 714, Marquis, 1st April —Kwangchow, Macao, Gen.— Chinese.	
Kwonglo, Chi., s.s. 1,461, McArthur, 1st April—S'hai, Gen.—C.M.S.N. Co.	
Wakamatsu Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,778, I. Ya- manaka, 1st April—Karatsu, 26th ult.—Orai—M. B. G. K.	

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG,
SINGAPORE & SAIGON.

THE Steamship

"SANGOLA,"

Consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the
wharves delivery may be ob-
tained.No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 5th
April, will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance has been
effected.Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned by
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1915.

MOGUL LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL
AND STRAITS.

The Steamship

"ERROLL"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns of Holt's
Wharf at Kowloon, whence
and/or from the wharves
delivery may be obtained.No claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the
Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 6th
instant will be subject to rent.All claims against the Steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 20th inst.
or they will not be recognized.All broken, chafed and damaged
Goods are to be left in the Go-
downs, where they will be ex-
amined on the 26th inst. at 11
a.m.No Fire Insurance has been
effected.Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by
DODWELL & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "MANCHURIA"

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to send
in their bills of lading for coun-
tersignature and take immediate
delivery of cargo from alongside.
Cargo impeding discharge will
be landed immediately at con-
signees risk and expense.Cargo remaining on board
Thursday, April 1st, 1915 at
noon will be subject to landing
charges and, if undelivered
Tuesday, April 6th, 1915 at noon
will be subject to both landing
and storage charges.No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.All chafed and otherwise dam-
aged cargo will be examined at
the above Company's godown
Saturday, April 3rd, 1915, at 9
a.m.No claim will be entertained
unless accompanied by short de-
livery note or list of exceptions
taken at the time of delivery to
consignees and signed for and on
behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.All claims must be filed on or
before April 14th, 1915, other-
wise they will not be recognized.R. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1915.

TO SAIL

THE INDRA LINE Ltd.

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via Suez.For Freight, Passage and
Further Particulars, apply to:—**JARDINE, MATHESON**

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Hongkong, 23rd February, 1915.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILL AT ORDINARY TIDE	SIZE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	144' 10" (20' boxes)	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	311'	14'	10' 6"	10' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	244'	10' 6"	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	200'	10'	10'	10'
TAI-KO-KU				
Competition Dock	400'	10'	10'	10'
ABERDEEN				
Harbour Dock	400'	10'	10'	10'
Patent Dock	300'	10'	10'	10'

Please Address Enquiries to the CHIEF MANAGER

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDING,
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1915.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS.

NOTED BERLIN EDITOR'S FRANK STATEMENT.

"WE ARE WAGING THIS WAR FOR OURSELVES ALONE."

[The following article by Herr Maximilian Harden, editor of the Berlin *Die Zukunft* appeared in a recent issue of the *Los Angeles Examiner*.—]

Germany is waging this war not to punish those who have offended nor to free enslaved peoples. We wage it from the lofty point of view that Germany, as a result of her achievements and in proportion to them, is justified in asking, and must obtain, wider room on earth for development.

The nations from whom we forced our ascendancy in spite of ourselves still live, and some of them have recovered from the weakening we gave them. Spain and the Netherlands, Rome and Austria, France and England, possessed and settled great stretches of the most fruitful soil. Now strikes the hour of Germany's rising power. The terms of a peace treaty that does not insure our supremacy would leave our great effort unwarded. Even if it brought dozens of shining billions into the national treasury, the fact of Europe with the present balance of power maintained would be dependent upon the United States of America.

Only four persons not residents of Essen knew about the new mortar which the Krupps manufactured at their own expense, and which later, because its shell could smash the strongest fortifications of reinforced concrete, our military authorities promptly acquired. Must we be ashamed of this instrument of destruction and take from the lips of the "cultured world" the reproach that from "Faust" and the "Ninth Symphony" we have sunk our pride to the forty-two centimetre guns? No!

We are waging this war for ourselves alone. We need land, free roads into the ocean, and space for the spirit and language, and wares and trade of Germany. Germans are fighting for the English Channel.

What stretch of land necessary for the German people, or useful in the real sense of the word, could France or even Russia vacate for us in Europe? To be safe from attack—to exchange the soul of a Viking for that of a New York tradesman, to exchange the life of the swift pike for that of the lazy carp, whose fat back grows moss-covered in a dangerous pond—that must never become the wish of a German. Merely to secure more comfortable frontier protection only a madman would risk the national life that is now flourishing in power and wealth.

No, we know now what the war is for. It is not for French Polish, Ruthenian, Estonian, Lithuanian territories, nor for billions of money; nor in order to dive off headlong after the war into the pool of emotions and then allow the chilled body to rust in the twilight dusk of the Deliverer of Russia.

No, we mean to hoist the storm flag of the Empire on the narrow channel that opens and looks the road into the ocean, to win a victory over England.

We shall remain in the Belgian Netherlands to which we shall add a thin strip of coast up to the rear of Calais.

To the Belgians we are already the arch-imp and the tenant of the Pool of Hell. We should remain so even if every stone in Louvain and in Malines were replaced by its weight in gold.

Their rage can only be overcome after the Belgian nation, praised by Schiller's fiery words, sees its neighbours close at hand and gains profit from close association with them. We would see Antwerp not rivaling but working side by side with Essen's, Berlin's and Swabia's gun factories—Cookerill in combination with Krupp; iron, coal, woven stuff from Germany and Belgium introduced into the markets of the world by one and the same commercial spirit—such a warm blaze of profit has burned away many a hatred. The wise man wins as his friend the deadly foe whose skull he cannot split, and he will rather rule and permit to feast on occasional dainties this shy and cold new friend.

To Make Belgium a Real Prussian Province.

Only we do not wish another withered Reichsland like Alsace-Lorraine. From Calais to Antwerp, Flanders, Limburg, Brabant to the line of the Meuse forts must be Prussian territory. The southern triangle, with Alsace-Lorraine, and Luxembourg too if it desires, will become a federated state entrusted to a Catholic noble family.

You, Britons, consider the German a barbarian, a serf trained to unbridled obedience, without a trace of being derived from that nation whose genius Coleridge and Carlyle painted for you so glowingly. And Germans applaud when England is painted as the home of a cowardly and degenerate race, a race vitiated by luxurious living and by hypocrisy, steeped in the filth of noxious greed and given to unconscionable lying; a nation whose name is never even mentioned except with aversion and disgust.

Sometimes you mention Germany's strength and audacity, her efficiency and organization. Not long do you allow cool reason to be heard. Your hatred overflows in scurrilous madness, lustful of murder. Until you can use arms you would like to kill with the tongue, with ink and paper. Hatred may be the equivalent of fire or a girdle of ice; it may be an emotion bordering on sanity if the heart be clean. But it can only destroy; create—never. To love or hate alien peoples! Bismarck spoke frequent words warning against this excess. To weaken the enemy, to destroy him when necessary, is duty. To bathe him in hatred is a one-day's carouse, under the evil heritage of which the third generation may still be destined to groan.

England's Main Envy of a Hard-Working Rival.

You, Germans and Britons, must live on with the nation you cannot exterminate. And the goal of the longest, most cruel war is a worthy peace; otherwise war were mere butchery.

Germany existed before the new empire was founded, would continue to exist if this empire crumbled away. It has outlived many forms of government—from the Carolingians to the Hohenstaufens. You hope to fetter Germany, to weaken her, to break and tame her—like a wild animal? If you do, you are fooling yourselves with the dream of a malicious child. Sixty million souls! A country watered by the Rhine, by the Elbe, the Oder, possessing the richest coal mines to be found in the entire peninsula which is called Europe; having healthy,

wisely conducted agricultural interests; an enormous industrial capacity, a watchful commerce.

The just man can comprehend that this country annoys the English. A fine old firm, suffering from fatty excess of success, doing a comfortable business, and requiring its customers to adapt themselves to its convenience; short hours; every week-end entirely free; in addition many holidays; rowing, fishing, sailing, golf, cricket, football, tennis, hunting, riding, sprinting and other sports; without leisure for these pleasures life were mere drudgery.

Enter upon the scene, a new firm. It is poor, has its reputation still to make, its money to earn, and, most singular of all, loves work not merely as a means for piling up an income. Offices and warehouses are open from early till late. The firm employs young, industrious men, supplies fine goods at a reasonable figure as the old firm. Holidays? Only when losses does not accrue through them. Wishes of customers are studied, all reasonable requirements are met. Their travelling men scour the continents, and when a new market is scouted the middleman consults the consumer. Is it not possible to produce better, more durable, more attractive, cheaper wares?

The old firm must fall into step or withdraw. The problem enrages them. But they cannot escape therefrom. What should we call a dealer who sets the house of a competitor on fire, or blockades its entrance with heaps of filth, with flood? A knave; a criminal. And are you still amazed, you Britons, by the hatred which, reaching across the English Channel, cries for your blood, your throats and necks? You had the right of way; could still have shaken off your lethargy and achieved greater things applied better wares than the intruder. But the ease-loving man quails before the effort of waging war on the superstitions, which quash the masses.

Militarism the Greatest Agent of Culture.

When a competitor is forced to buy his coal, petroleum, copper, gold, lubricants in a roundabout way at almost prohibitive prices, his business is bound to suffer. And the market for goods which he might nevertheless offer is barred by dreadnoughts, sea mines, torpedo boats and submarines. That is not a commercial fight; not competition, but tactics of the highwayman. And do you hope thus to destroy Germany? In the gruesome society of famine and pestilence? Even red-hot rage does not excuse the sinfulness of such foolish scheming.

In all things German you suspect the devil has a hand, so that, when unmasked, it will be plain that hypocrisy and cant were the pith and marrow of all. How, otherwise could there exist such a diversified activity?

Your third grievance is: "Every standing army endangers the freedom of the people." Whosoever is fully civilized, you say, will refuse to become a recruit, a cog in the wheel of the war machine; manufacturer, agent, engineer, merchant—all these cannot be soldiers. If a people is enslaved by conscription, if its men are co-ordinated into a brave, audacious, all-vanquishing army, not fearful of the cruelest of atrocities, then that nation is not civilized. Who helps tread it underfoot is engaged in the conflict of culture versus barbarism. You prefer an army of mercenaries.

And yet you are not cowards. German officers tall of the bravery and persistence of your soldiers; though wounded two and three times. Sons of your nobility lead your mercenaries, falling with them. And the French, whose bravado only too quickly flickers out, have been taught a lesson by your cool endurance.

If not ashamed of soil. Where Napoleon failed, we, quailing before General Frensch's men, they, perhaps, would not have endured the frightful fire of German cannons so long. Nor are your men gentler than ours. That babbling about "barbarous Germans" is a relapse into the ancient habit of accusing the enemy of the hour of committing "atrocities."

We had not hoped to find such splendidly efficient foes in mere mercenaries, and our men do not disguise their joy. Barbarians! In July the barbarians were still employed in lecture room and laboratory, worked in banks, stood behind the counter. If they were ruffians, then would the German nation be made of poorer stuff than the British. Even you do not believe that.

When, in the nineteenth century, have your national achievements excelled ours? Not in art. Your poetry, music, sculpture, painting cannot compare with ours. The grey tree of science smoked richer sustenance from German soil than from the sod of the Island King. Our steamers are more dependable, more comfortable than yours. Tubs such as your firms use in the English Channel cannot be found in our harbours. Islanders! Mistress of the seas! Hamburg has beaten you, overtopped you. Bridge builders, engineers, chemists cannot now learn nearly as much in England as in Germany. About the superiority of our factories and our commerce you have groaned enough.

Why Germany Can Conquer Where Napoleon Failed.

Our fast cruisers and submarines have lashed on the raw your naval conceit. And yet, since Rome was shattered, in two things have you been incomparable and unapproachable: in domination and in enjoyment.

Inherited imperialism, like inherited culture, cannot be maintained with mere money; each generation must pay its toll in spiritual energy, and—under grey northern skies—in heart-blood. Your press, vain-glorious, boasts: "Until now we have scarcely been aware of the war. Our foreign trade is diminished by scarcely thirty per cent, and our fleet has bloodied the Germans." That may be so. We will not cavil about it. Your papers are as richly interlarded with paid advertisements as in peace. Report as exhaustively on new fashions, theatres, concerts, sports; tell of huge sums presented to Belgians who have fled across the Channel; and in some particulars seem merly to flirt and trifle with the war.

And are you proud of that? Shame were more proper. Never again will he be master of his fate who can pass through such an experience as that of this hour without a pious tremor. You have lost the will, the capacity to suffer. You are not cowards, in sooth, but lovers of pampered ease. Scions ye are; not progenitors.

Yes, gentlemen, the primrose path of comfort will never come to you so easily again. It was easy only so long as no strong arm shook the railing behind which you luxuriated so magnificently. Lucky for us that Bonaparte did not break through that railing. Woe to us if we do not break through it to-day. Grin! Ooak! We, British cousins, are aware of the war! Feel it in every pulse-beat—this war, which dwarfs all others!

There are those who ask: "How can you hope to compass what Bonaparte failed to accomplish?" For he, too, attempted the conquest of Great Britain. The answer is not difficult. True, he was a genius, but his genius was dominated by personal ambition. Compare then, with this one man, who, to the last, remained a stranger in his own empire, a nation of almost seventy million souls, born and bred on their own

soil. Where Napoleon failed, we, in a totally different age, may succeed. Yes, we may live to see the day when the ancient slogan, immortalized in Henry V., will again pass from mouth to mouth. "On to Calais—from thence to England."

Only twice had Britain been confronted with mortal danger. Both times Germans saved her; both times France was the aggressor. I do not refer to this to present a bill for gratitude, to ask when the old account will be liquidated. England has never handicapped herself with the cumbersome ballast of sentiment, and gratitude among nations is a lament of the imagination.

The English believe that where they fail none can succeed. But we have nevertheless achieved the impossible. We are an industrial, an agricultural, a commercial nation. Above all, England invades against militarism—a term difficult to interpret, which may be defined as meaning, "that which others covet."

He Gloried Over Devastated France and Menaced London.

How hard beset is France. In the north two gallant armies occupy it; it is devastated; he who has sowed shall not reap; and Paris, "Ville Lumiere," without light, without culture, without motion pictures! Or, take London. Every sixth lantern is lighted, and is equipped with a blind top! The public buildings are protected by canopies of steel netting; we have not yet been forced to take such measures. We have no occasion to believe that our foes can endure longer than we. And though we suffer disappointment in some extravagant expectation, let us not despair. No harm can come to you, Germany! This faith we owe to our brave soldiers, who have done such magnificent, unheard-of, unexampled things, and to those of our men who, aloft, are fairly spoiling for a chance to risk their lives.

Our fleet is England's dread. This dread must not die until England dies. We owe its maintenance to our heroes, and to the mothers of our heroes.

From the first day of the war the German army has been accused of barbarous cruelties. To mitigate the enormity of this allegation, the German government now disseminates the charge that the French army uses dum-dum bullets. "This insulting charge is supported by the publication of facsimiles, purporting to be reproductions of tickets pasted upon cartridge boxes found in French forts. Yet in the cartridge pockets of German prisoners bullets were found with incisions made for the express purpose of having them dum-dum."

Thus reads the accusation published in Bordeaux on September 11 by the French government. It accuses our highest military authorities of detestable crimes; disregard of international rights; deliberately-made untrue charges; falsification of documents. More villainies could hardly be invented in one working day. Did this noisome quarrel have to intrude upon the lugubrious exaltation of German experiences?

Dum-dum—this is the name of the arsenal in Calcutta, the capital of the Anglo-Indian Empire, one of the attractions shown to dignified looking globe-trotters. How the odd name came to be used to designate bullets, I do not know, I do know that British brains invented both the thing and the name. The point is filed off the cartridge, making possible an explosion when a bone is struck. The wounded man suffers longer and more cruelly. Barbarous? Perhaps. Perhaps also a method of defence originated in imitation of conditions of Indian life.

Says Germany: Should Shoot African and Asiatic Prisoners. The Hague Conference in 1899 prohibited the use of such cartridges. What is unnecessary suffering? Is it the purpose of

SANITARY BOARD.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting are:—

Minutes by the President of the Sanitary Board re. authorising Inspector F. Meade to enter premises and inspect and seize unwholesome food in accordance with Section 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903.

Correspondence re converting salt fish stalls Nos. 67 and 68 Sai Ying Pan Market into pork stalls. Application for permission to erect twelve water closets and one trough closet in a block of buildings on Kowloon Island Lot No. 574 R.P. Hanoi Road.

Application for an offensive trade licence at No. 34, Belcher Street, Island Lot No. 953 Section A.

Limewashing return for the fortnight ending 23rd March, 1915.

Mortality return for Hongkong for the weeks ending 7th, 14th and 21st March, 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 14th and 21st March, 1915.

Return for the weeks ending 20th and 27th March, 1915.

war merely to incapacitate the enemy for action in the field, or as many men as possible are killed outright? Must the use of giant guns be discontinued because they evolve poisonous gases? How can we discriminate between necessary and unnecessary suffering in the new war technique, which works with howitzers, air-bombs, torpedoes, mines and other hellish equipment? I will enquire of some professor, whose innocent mind conceives international law to be a science.

Meanwhile we must prevent our enemies from doing what they have sworn to do no more. All promised, "No dum-dum." If we can prove beyond all change of a doubt that any of their men acted contrary to this rule, they should be shot down like all other marauders of the field, not housed with honest men in barracks and fed at the government's expense for many months. The same fate should be meted out to all Asiatic and African soldiers who have been set by whites upon whites. This possibly would make the Curzons and the Kitcheners hesitate before transporting their vermin from Bengal, Nepal, Nippon and the Sudan to fight the "inferior barbarians" in the cause of Christianity and humanitarian culture.

Is it not disgusting that such a noxious quarrel should consume precious hours of the hallowed days in which we move and live? That the heads and leaders of great realms should hurl such vile charges against each other? That nations which have not merely trafficked with each other behind the greasy money veil, who have not merely bartered wares and fripperies but the noblest spiritual possessions as well, should now blacken and blacken each other's portraits and yet not find them black enough? Is a war—nobly conducted both by armies and by brains—not possible even to-day?

You who are Germans are not wholly blameless. This is not the time to cry out that the foe reeks of stench, to picture yourselves enthroned in clouds of incense. Such a picture of the world of war, painted for children and for dupes, spells degradation for our gallery of heroes. All about us knaves, rascals, perjurers, shameless publicans; and in their midst, too, saints and Krupps' pills! Who between that? Let us give thanks that we wage war upon clean, courageous men, who know how to hold their tongues and die without hoarse poems. Out of such a war only glory be called. In no other war should such torrents of German blood be shed.

FEEDING GERMANY.

Regulating Bread Supply.

London, Feb. 24.—That Germany is feeling the pinch of hunger is indicated by a Berlin message received through a neutral channel. This says that the State regulation of bread and flour has begun.

Everybody now receives a card, with coupons entitling him or her to 4lb of bread a week. "Everybody," it is added, includes the Kaiser himself.

Amsterdam, Feb. 24.—German deserters have declared that the food and raw material supplies in Germany cannot last beyond May 15.

Restricted Rations.

London, March 1.—Messages to hand through neutral channels indicate the increasing shortage of bread in Germany. A Copenhagen report says that the bread ration to the German army has been considerably reduced.

Amsterdam telegrams quote the Berlin Socialist paper *Vorwaerts* as stating that the sale of bread at canteens for prisoners of war in Germany has been forbidden. The prisoners are not allowed more bread than the civilians.

It is reported from the Hague that the export of potato flour has been forbidden.

Attempts to Loot Shops.

Amsterdam, Feb. 25.—A number of the wealthiest persons, it is reported, have left Germany and gone to various parts of Scandinavia. This has been done for the sake of the poor, who are less able than the rich to obtain necessities of life.

There were bread riots on Tuesday in several German cities. At Magdeburg there is much discontent, owing to the insufficiency of the bread supply, and a number of women and children endeavoured to loot the shops.

The riot was suppressed by the police.

Riots in Berlin.

Stories of grave disaffection in Berlin, as news reaches, there of the steadily increasing losses inflicted on the Germans by the Allies, are common enough European papers, says the *Sydney Morning News*.

Here is one from the *Warsaw Courier*:—"Numbers of travellers who have arrived at Warsaw from Berlin relate that for several days after the publication of one list of killed and wounded, which contained more than 40,000 names, Berlin was the scene of grave disorders."

"Furious crowds surging in from the suburbs prepared to invade the centre of the city, when cordons of mounted police galloped up and endeavoured to disperse them. The mob, seething with anger, charged the police, who, seeing themselves in danger, drew their swords, but did not actually use them."

"The rioters, who every second were growing in numbers, refused to be dispersed; and from hundreds of lusty throats were heard cries of 'Give us back our fathers and our sons! Down with the ghastly war! Give us peace and bread!' A Landwehr regiment was then called up, and received an order to disperse the rioters. It refused point blank to do so."

"It is declared that disaffection is growing, and that public opinion is becoming ever-excited."

Shortages in Vienna.

The military authorities in Vienna have confiscated the supply of raw rubber, pneumatic tubes, and rubber hose there. Vienna cartage contractors have warned the Government that unless the confiscation of caris is removed it will be impossible to supply Vienna with food, and the manufacturing industry will be stopped. Shortage of petrol prevents the substitution of motors for horse vehicles.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5).
Industrial Difficulties.

April 2, 6.30 a.m.
The *Daily Mail's* Rotterdam correspondent reports that the goods traffic between Germany and Holland has practically ceased, and the stoppage of the coal supply is already creating industrial and maritime difficulties.

Anti-War Riots in Vienna.

April 2, 6.30 a.m.
A message from Rome states that the Austrian despatches from the frontier describe the situation in the gravest terms. Violent demonstrations have taken place in several towns. The crowds in Vienna, shouting "Down with the war and the Army Generals; Give us bread," attempted to stone the windows of the War Office. The police charged and wounded and arrested many individuals.

British Dyes.

April 1, 8.50 p.m.
The Directors of the British Dyes, Limited, have received further subscriptions amounting to £150,000 and are proceeding to allotment.

The Kaiser and Bismarck.

April 1, 8.50 p.m.
An Amsterdam message says that Bismarck's Centenary was celebrated on a great scale in Berlin. There were flags everywhere, and at the ceremonies which took place around Bismarck's statue the Crown Prince's eldest son represented the Kaiser, who sent a wreath inscribed "To an Iron Chancellor in an Iron Time."

The Price of Coal.

April 2, 6.30 a.m.
The British Government's Committee which is conducting an inquiry into the rise in the price of coal recommends the restriction of exports to neutral countries, and the accumulation of reserves of coal in London for the protection of small consumers. In the event of prices not returning to a reasonable level shortly, the Government is advised to consider controlling the output of collieries during the war.

The Prohibition Question.

April 1, 10.40 a.m.
His Majesty's lead in connection with the prohibition question meets with great approval, and has made the deepest impression on the workers. Indeed, it is affirmed in many quarters that it has solved the whole liquor problem, as it has created an almost universal desire voluntarily to abstain from alcoholic liquors.

April 2, 6.30 p.m.
The newspapers publish messages from prominent members of society, including Lord Brassey, Lord Cowdray and Lord Sydenham, promising to follow the King's lead in the matter of abstinence. Sir Charles Macara says he is willing to have his cellars sealed up. A message from Montreal declares that the King's attitude on the drink question is generally approved in Canada. Interviews with leaders of the business community are published advocating prohibition during the war.

The Governments of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia are considering prohibition; Saskatchewan has already abolished bars; while Manitoba and Ontario have initiated restrictive liquor legislation.

Attacks on Submarine Base.

April 1, 8 p.m.
The Press Bureau announces that Flight Sub-Lieut. Andrea successfully attacked German submarines, under construction at Hoboken, dropping four bombs. Flight Lieut. J. P. Wilson, who reconnoitred Zeebrugge, observed two submarines alongside the Mole. He attacked them, dropping four bombs, which are believed to have been successful. The officers started by moonlight and returned safely.

British Shipping Returns.

April 1, 9.05 p.m.
The Admiralty's weekly report shows that there have been 1,550 arrivals and sailings from ports of the United Kingdom during the period covered. This constitutes a record since the submarine blockade.

Five vessels have been sunk, not including the Dutch vessel *Medon*, by the gang of German submarines.

Sir Edward Grey Has a Rest.

April 2, 10.40 p.m.
It is announced that Mr. Asquith, the Premier, has taken over the duties of the Foreign Office while Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has a three weeks' holiday. Sir Edward's absence is not due to ill-health, but is probably a precautionary measure. Hitherto he has been unable to take even short rests. Like other members of the Cabinet.

[The following telegrams appeared in our special edition of yesterday:—]

The s.s. Bluejacket.

April 1, 1.15 p.m.
The Bluejacket, a Cardiff steamer with a cargo of grain from the River Plate, was torpedoed on March 18 off Beachy Head. (It will have been seen from the wire which we published on Tuesday that the ship, with 3,500 tons of grain, was ultimately saved through the resolute action of the captain who, with half the crew, brought the Bluejacket into Southampton through a gale and a heavy sea.)

The King's Example.

April 1, 1.15 p.m.
It is understood that the King's example in the matter of the discontinuance of the use of alcohol will immediately be followed by a large number of high officers of the State, including Cabinet Ministers and judges.

Lord Haldane on the War.

April 1, 1.15 p.m.
Lord Haldane, interviewed by the *Chicago Daily News*, said: "Though this is a struggle for existence, we will not violate the dictates of humanity in any ventuality. The real, pacific Germany will take the helm, as a result of the war; secret diplomacy will disappear, and everywhere there will be a great Democratic advance. I believe the world will be so organised that no nation will be permitted to go to war."

The Duke of Portland's Horses.

April 1, 1.15 p.m.
It is understood that the Duke of Portland has scratched some horses for all engagements during the present season, and the remainder until July 31. The remaining horses in training will be sold at auction at Newmarket. If the war takes a favourable course, the Duke will doubtless consider the advisability of running horses in the Autumn.

Lord Kitchener and Alcohol.

April 1, 3 p.m.
Lord Kitchener has forbidden the use of alcoholic drinks in his household during the remainder of the war.

French Steamer Torpedoed without Warning.

April 1, 3 p.m.
The French steamer *Emma* has been torpedoed off Beachy Head without any warning. She was sunk in three minutes. Two of the crew, who had been in the water an hour and a half, were rescued, and two bodies have been recovered. Nineteen of the crew were drowned.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

British Casualties.

March 31, 9.30 p.m.
The following names appear in the latest casualty list:—
Killed: W. G. Fletcher, R. Gelder Doornervell.
Wounded: H. G. Roberts (South Lancashire), E. Rutz, H. Selby, 2nd Lieut. W. Trutshawa (King's Liverpool).
"Persistently Rumoured."

April 1, 5.20 a.m.

The Amsterdam newspaper *Vlaamsche Stem* says it is persistently rumoured that the Allies have broken through the German line on the Yser and that the Germans suffered heavy losses, a great portion of the German right wing being cut off.

Russian Successes in the Carpathians.

April 1, 5.20 a.m.
An official message from Petrograd states that the Russian forces in one sector of the Carpathians, between March 20 and 29, captured 10,410 prisoners and seventy-two guns.

Work Resumed in the Dardanelles.

March 30, 8.25 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent in Amsterdam a German official communiqué reports that the Allied fleets have resumed the bombardment of the Dardanelles and that airmen are reconnoitring daily.

Bombardment of Turkish Ports.

April 1, 5.20 a.m.
The bombardment of Zanguladak, etc., was carried out by ships of the Russian Black Sea fleet and seaplanes. The fog experienced for the last three days has been preventing the bombardment of the Bosphorus.

A Trawler's Statement.

March 30, 8.35 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Ymuiden, the skipper of a trawler, which was fishing on Monday in the North Sea, reports that a German seaplane dropped a bomb, narrowly missing the trawler. Subsequently two Zeppelins passed in the neighbourhood of the trawler, which, a short while later, observed a number of German warships. The trawler was stopped and visited by a torpedo-boat, and then allowed to proceed.

Russian Progress Maintained.

April 1, 1.20 a.m.
A Petrograd official message states that the Russians, advancing near Krasnopol, forced the German, on Tuesday, to retreat. They captured 200 prisoners.

The Russians' offensive in the Carpathians continues. They have captured 1,788 prisoners and five machine guns.

Black Sea Fleet Active.

April 1, 1.20 a.m.
The Black Sea fleet has bombarded Zanguladak, Koz'a, Kilim, and Ergli.

Allies Capture More Trenches.

April 1, 1 a.m.
A Paris evening communiqué reports artillery actions in Champagne, with incessant activity in Argonne, especially between Four-de-Peiris and Bagatelle. The fighting was so close that an enemy's trench mortar hit a shell projected from our lines. We took 150 metres of trenches on Tuesday night, capturing 175 prisoners and two trench mortars.

Several enemy battalions, at dawn on Tuesday, recaptured a portion of Bois-le-Petre, but were dislodged shortly afterwards. On Tuesday night French airmen dropped 24 bombs on stations and bivouacs in Woivre, Champagne and Soissons. Belgian airmen bombarded the station at Bruges and the aviation camp at Gits in the daytime on Wednesday.

Increase in Home Revenue.

March 31, 10.35 p.m.
The revenue for the financial year is £226,694,080, showing a net increase of £28,451,183. The principal increases are in the customs, £1,212,000, excise £2,722,000, death duties £1,023,000, income tax, £22,150,000. The only material decrease is in stamps, due to a restriction of Stock Exchange transactions.

The King and the Drink Question.

March 31, 10.15 p.m.
His Majesty the King, in the course of a letter to Mr. Lloyd George, says he feels that nothing but the most vigorous measures will successfully cope with the grave situation existing in the armament factories. This is undoubtedly largely due to drink, which has caused delay in the conveyance of necessary reinforcements and supplies to aid our gallant troops at the front. A continuance of such conditions, says His Majesty, must result in the prolongation of the horrors and burdens of this terrible war. The King adds that, if it be deemed advisable, he is prepared to set an example by giving up the use of all alcoholic liquors himself and forbidding its consumption in the Royal household, so that there shall be no difference between rich and poor in this respect.

American Banks and the Belligerents.

April 1, 5.20 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Washington telegraphs that Mr. Bryan has made a statement to the effect that his Government has not felt justified in objecting to loans being arranged by the belligerents with United States banks.

Compensation for the s.s. William Frye.

April 1, 5.20 a.m.
It has been ascertained that the cargo of the American ship *William Frye* was not American owned when the Prinz Eitel Friedrich sank her. Therefore America will only ask Germany to pay compensation for the loss of the hull. It is expected that Germany will readily consent and will express regret.

The Americans and the Falaba.

April 1, 5.20 p.m.
While no official notification of the drowning of an American citizen named Thrasher, a passenger on the sunken *Falaba*, has arrived in Washington, the official view the situation as fraught with grave possibilities.

Indian Tribesmen Punished.

March 31, 7.50 p.m.
A communiqué from Simla states that ten thousand frontier tribesmen assembled, with a view to attacking Toshi; consequently, at dawn on March 26, two squadrons of cavalry, a mounted battery, and a battalion of Jats and Sikhs, under Brigadier-General Fane, with the North West Frontier militia, defeated the enemy, killing two hundred, wounding three hundred, taking prisoners and war material, and driving the marauders away.

Glasgow Vessel Torpedoed.

March 31, 7.50 p.m.
The Glasgow steamer *Crown* of Ostile has been torpedoed off the Solly Islands. A French steamer picked up the crew.

The Dockers.

March 31, 7.50 p.m.
The Government, in order to facilitate the working of the docks, is enlisting dockers under military law, with Army pay additional. The men are guaranteed a minimum wage of thirty-five shillings weekly, and overtime paid extra.

As an example the first Dock Battalion of the Liverpool Regiment is being formed. It will have sergeants, corporals, etc., and will wear khaki overalls. The men join of their own free will. Lord Derby will command the battalion. For the present the scheme is confined to Liverpool.

NOTICES.

IN AID OF
THE BELGIAN WAR
RELIEF FUND.AN
ORGAN RECITAL

On APRIL 6th, at 9.15 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
KOWLOON.By
Mr. GEO. GRIMBLE.
Assisted by Miss Camille Castro,
and Messrs. Cawsey, Marie,
Gonzales and the Choir
of the Church.CHINESE IMPERIAL
GOVERNMENT 7% SILVER
LOAN OF 1886 E.

57th Half Yearly Drawing.

Interest due and drawn bonds of this loan will be payable at the offices of the Corporation on and after the 31st March, 1915. List of drawn bonds can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Agents issuing the Loan,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 31st March, 1915.

NOTICE.

We have this day authorized Mr. ARTHUR VIVIAN HOGG and Mr. JOHN HENRY BRISTER to sign our firm per procuration until further notice.
REISS & Co.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I have to-day removed my office to No. 36, Queen's Road Central, Corner of D'Aguiar Street.

JOHN LEMM.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1915.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Provost Marshal, Headquarters Offices, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height, complexion and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes to the Provost Marshal at Headquarters Offices between the hours of 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. daily.

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
2% CEMENT PILLS

A French remedy for all ailments of the stomach and bowels, and for all cases of indigestion, flatulence, and constipation. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal chemists and druggists. It is also sold in Hongkong at 1/6 per box.

MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
2% CEMENT PILLS

PUBLIC COMPANIES

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that in respect of all Season Tickets available for three months issued on and after 1st May next the respective prices will be as follows:—

Gentlemen\$36.00
Ladies\$18.00
Children\$12.00
and that the price of servants' punch tickets available for 20 rides will be \$1.20.

Season tickets expiring in April can be extended to April 30th on same terms pro rata as now in force but no three monthly Season Tickets and no annual tickets will be issued in April.

Notice is further given that on and after 1st May next daily return tickets and Annual tickets will be abolished.

By order of the Directors,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915.

Don't forget after the Show upper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
HONGKONG.

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

SATURDAY, APRIL 3RD,
AT 9 P.M.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

PROCEEDS TO GO TO

ALLIED FORCES' TOBACCO FUND.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General Kelly, C.B., and Commodore Anstruther, C.M.G.

Special programme by well-known local artists, concluding with an amusing Sketch, entitled

"PACKING UP"

as performed with great success in London and abroad.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

THEATRE ROYAL.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

MESSRS. CHARLES HOWITT & A. PHILLIPS

WITH THEIR POWERFUL COMPANY WILL PRESENT THE
LATEST AND GREATEST OF LONDON SUCCESSES.

Commencing 10th April.

Saturday	The Play that ran for 697 Nights at the Royalty Theatre, London, "MILESTONES"
10th April	
Monday	THE CHARMING COMEDY "Mrs. DOT" (Somerset Maugham).
12th April	
Tuesday	Direct from Wyndham's Theatre, London, "DIPLOMACY"
13th April	
Wednesday	The World Famous Farce Comedy "WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"
14th April	
Thursday	The Delightful Crackman Drama "RAFFLES" (Title Role—Charles Howitt).
15th April	
Friday	The Delightful Play "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER"
16th April	
Saturday	The Scorching Farce Comedy "WHAT THE BUTLER SAW" By Judge Parry.
17th April	

Prices\$3.00, 2.00 and 1.00.

Commencing at 9.15 p.m. Sharp.

Booking at Moutrie's.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 2nd April, 1915.
The Magnificent Pathe Picture,
on the "OCEAN'S BATTLEFIELD."
The Great London Sensation,
Mystery of the £500,000 Pearl Necklace
in 3 Parts—Length 4,000 Feet.

War Pictures

Duly passed by Military and Colonial Authorities.

Britain at War.

Under shot and Shell at Antwerp; Canadians Rally round the old
Flag; with our Troops in France.
Wireless from the War.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

Commencing Saturday, 3rd April,
"THE LITTLE ONES" Drama.
"MACDA" drama.
in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.

9.15 Every Evening.
ORCHESTRA in attendance.

TANSAN

EXQUISITE IN FLAVOUR.

The ingredients which Nature combines in Tansan are most beneficial to the human body, and the proportions in which they exist make Tansan peculiarly curative of diseases of the Stomach and Kidneys.

Owing to its purity and extreme delicacy, the stomach retains it when food and other liquids are rejected, thus establishing elimination, which is nature's great curative progress.

Scientists Endorse Tansan

DO YOU EVER PAUSE TO CONSIDER
THE
**HIDDEN DANGER IN
THE WATER?**

HOW MANY OF THE SERIOUS ILLNESSES
IN THE ORIENT CAN BE TRACED TO
IMPURE DRINKING WATER?

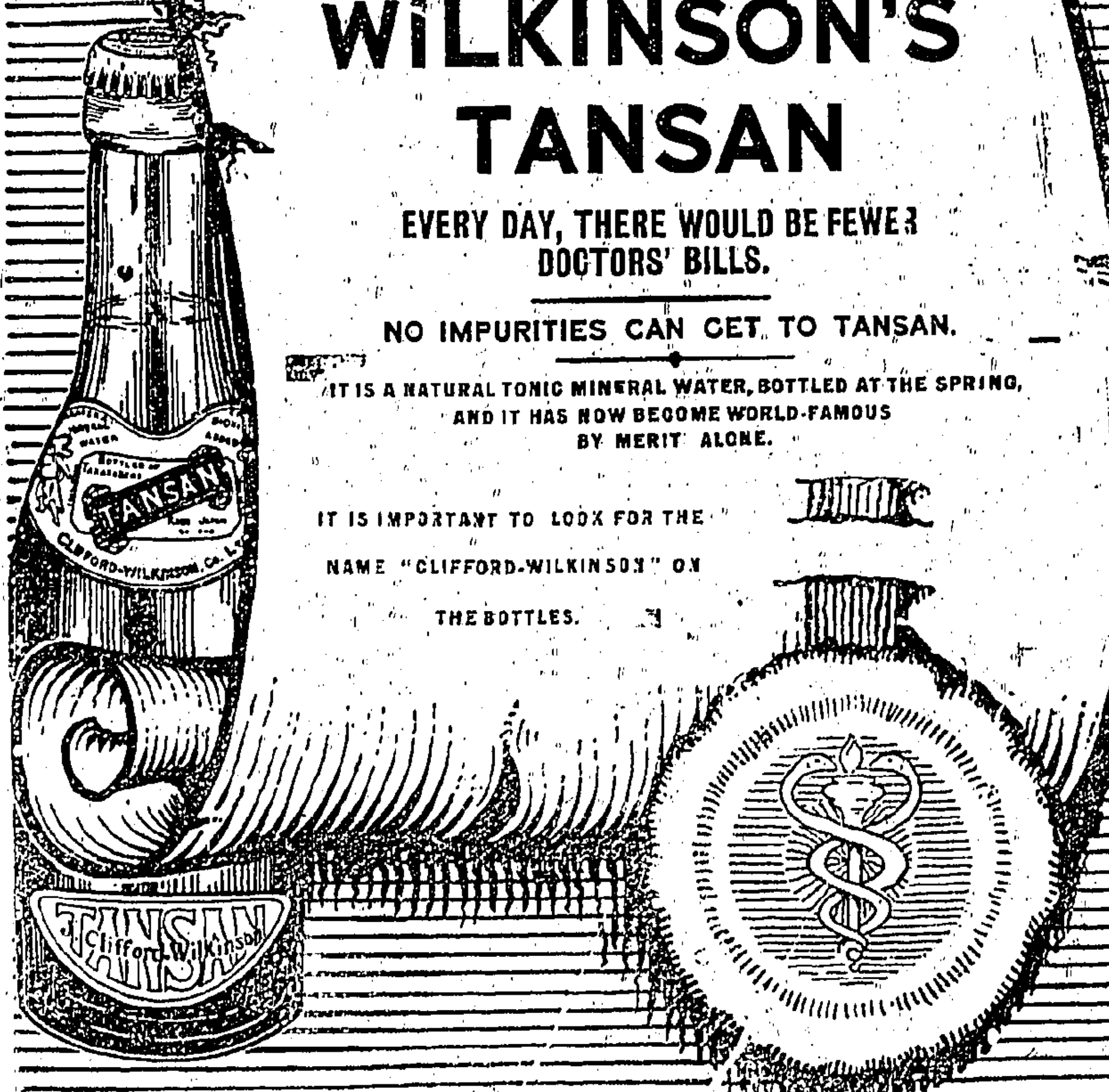
IF EVERYBODY DRANK
**WILKINSON'S
TANSAN**

EVERY DAY, THERE WOULD BE FEWER
DOCTORS' BILLS.

NO IMPURITIES CAN GET TO TANSAN.

IT IS A NATURAL TONIC MINERAL WATER, BOTTLED AT THE SPRING,
AND IT HAS NOW BECOME WORLD-FAMOUS
BY MERIT ALONE.

IT IS IMPORTANT TO LOOK FOR THE
NAME "CLIFFORD WILKINSON" ON
THE BOTTLES.



For the complexion drink Tansan. The Tansan Complexion is Matchless. It does not come from cosmetics, but is the result of the thrill of perfect health which Tansan brings to those who drink it.

There is no man, woman or child who will not benefit by drinking Tansan. BECAUSE it gently cleanses the system, eliminates Uric Acid, purifies the blood, clears the complexion and permanently tones the nerves.

"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS."

SOLE AGENTS:

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LD.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$800	120,000	\$125	all	855 July	700 Oct.	800	800	£2 3/4 & 5/8 bonus at ex 1/10 1/2 equal to £27.27 for 1 1/2 year ending 31/12/14
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	£60	10,000	£250	50	350 Dec.	305 Oct.	360	360	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	£175	10,000	£15	£5	145 May	133 Jan.	175	175	Final of 12 1/2 p.c. making 25 p.c. for 1913
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$905	12,400	\$250	100	847 1/2 April	700 Oct.	\$905	\$900	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$235	12,000	\$100	60	20 April	192 1/2 Jan.	235	235	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$130	20,000	\$100	20	160 July	140 Oct.	133	130	\$9 for 1913
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$373	8,000	\$250	50	395 Feb.	368 April	373	373	\$27 for 1913
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$45	30,000	\$25	all	10 Jan.	5 1/2 Dec.	5 1/2	5 1/2	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$35	20,000	\$60	all	36 Mar.	27 1/2 Nov.	35	35	\$3 for year ending 30/6/14
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	22 1/2	80,000	\$15	all	29 1/4 Jan.	22 Dec.	22 1/2	22	Final of 40 cts. making 80 cts for year ending 31/12/14
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$92	60,000	£5	all	79 Jan.	50 Sept.	90	80	Final of 3 1/2 making 6 1/2 on preferred shares & 5 % on deferred shares for year 1913
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	\$176	3,797,610	£1	all	106 1/2 Feb.	70 1/2 Sept.	91/6	88/9	Interim of 1/4 a/c 1914 C. No. 23
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$36	40,000	\$10	all	49 Mar.	40 Nov.	36	36	\$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/14
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$108 1/2	20,000	\$100	all	96 1/2 Feb.	70 Nov.	108 1/2	107	\$3 for 1912
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28	7,000	\$100	all	31 Jan.	17 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kailan Mining Admin'n.	35/-	1,000,000	£1	all	4 1/2 Feb.	33 1/2 Dec.	35/-	32/-	Final of 5 % Coupon No. 4 making 10 % for year ending 30/6/14
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$4	200,000	£1	all	3 1/2 Jan.	1 1/2 Nov.	4	4	1/2 for 1909
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32 1/2	160,000	£1	all	39/- Feb.	19/6 Nov.	32/6	31/-	1/4 mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.									
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	\$65 1/2	60,000	\$50	all	89 Jan.	73 Nov.	65 1/2	65	\$3.50 for year 1914
H'kong & W'poo D. Co., Ltd.	\$55 1/2	50,000	\$50	all	77 Jan.	53 Oct.	59	58	\$3 dividend for year 1914
Shanghai Dock & Eng'g Co., Ltd.	\$52	55,700	£100	all	60 July	50 Dec.	53	52	Tls. 5 for 1913
Shanghai & H'kong W. Co., Ltd.	\$86	30,000	£100	all	109 Jan.	82 1/2 Dec.	86	86	Tls. 5 for 1914
Land, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	\$94	13,000	£100	£100	128 July	120 Dec.	94	94	Tls. 6 1/2 for year ending 29.2.14
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	\$118	20,000	\$50	50	128 July	120 Dec.	118	118	\$2.50 for half year ending 31/12/14
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$110	60,000	\$100	all	117 1/2 July	98 Nov.	110	110	\$3 1/2 for year ending 31/12/14
H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$64	150,000	\$100	all	9 1/2 Jan.	7 Nov.	64	64	45 cents for year 1914
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$42	6,000	\$50	80	45 1/2 Jan.	4 Feb.	42	42	\$3 for 1914
Shanghai Lands	\$97	78,000	\$50	all	98 Dec.	89 Oct.	97	97	Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c for 1914
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$68 1/2	12,500	\$50	all	73 June	66 Feb.	68 1/2	68 1/2	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14
H'kong Central Estates	\$95	10,000	\$100	all	73 June	66 Feb.	95	95	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	\$134	20,000	\$50	all	138 July	125 May	135 1/2	134	Tls. 12 for year ending 31/10/14
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$63	125,000	\$10	all	8 1/4 Mar.	7 June	63	63	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	\$124 1/2	75,000	\$10	all	14 Jan.	11 Mar.	124 1/2	124 1/2	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30/11/14
Laou Kung Mow	\$85	8,000	\$100	all	110 Feb.	70 May	86	85	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	\$84	40,000	\$50	all	135 Feb.	70 Nov.	85	84	Div. Tls. 6. Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1 year endg 30/6/14
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11	60,000	\$10	all	12 May	10 Dec.	11	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$33	50,000	\$5	all	4.90 July	4 April	33 1/2	33 1/2	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$33	50,000	\$1	all	9 Jan.	7 Nov.	7 1/2	7 1/2	70 cts. for 1914.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$74	125,000	\$10	all	39 June	35 Aug.	34	33	\$1.50 for year ending 31/7/14
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	\$24	40,000	\$7 1/2	6	6.90 Jan.	5 Dec.	7 1/2	6 3/4	40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$7.10	400,000	\$10	all	49 Jan.	36 Nov.	41	40	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$40	6,000	\$10	all	217 1/2 July	174 Dec.	190	190	Interim of \$2 1/2 a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$190	60,000	\$10	all	25 June	22 Apr.	27	26	Final of \$1 making \$2 for 1914
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	\$26 1/2	60,000	\$10	all	13/- July	7/- Feb.	5.15	5.10	Final div. of 6d. making 7d per share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	\$5.10	325,000	5/-	all	64 1/2 Mar.	28 Dec.	57	55	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkats	\$36 1/2	250,000	£10	all	10 1/2 Jan.	9 1/2 June	10	10	80 cts. on fully-paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10	50,000	\$10	all	93 cts. Jan.	75 cts. Dec.	1	1	None
Do (New)	\$1	75,000	\$10	all	—	—	5	5	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines Ltd.	\$5	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	20	20	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$6	12,000	\$10	all	—	—	20	20	None
Societe des Pulpes et Papiers	\$20	13,200	\$50	all	—	—	34	34	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
teries du Tonkin	\$20	20,000	\$5	all	5.00 June	4 Nov.	3 1/2	3 1/2	\$1.00 per share for year ending 31.12.14
Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$33 1/2	27,723	\$10	all	22 1/4 Feb.	17 Jan.	18	17 1/2	70 cts. for 1913
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$7	90,000	\$10	all	8 1/2 April	6.90 Dec.	7	7	50 cts. on old shares and 25 cts. on new year shares for year ending 30.6.14
Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7	21,000	\$7	all	9 1/2 Jan.	6 1/2 Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	\$1. Interim a/c year 31.8.14
William Powell, Limited.	\$6 1/2	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	
S. C. Morning Post	\$29	6,000	\$25	all	30 June	92 Dec.	29	29	

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Vaux Road Central. Tel. address, Rectitude.

CORRECTED TO 5 p.m. APRIL 1, 1915.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby, in their share report dated April 1, state:—
 Owing to the Easter holidays, we are issuing our report one day earlier than usual. Our market for local stocks still rules firm, with a good general enquiry.
 Bar Silver is quoted at 23 1/2 per oz. for ready.
 Exchange on London opened to-day at 1/10 1/2 T.T.
 Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have changed hands at \$800, and more shares are obtainable at this figure.
 Marine Insurances.—Cantons are firm at \$360, after sales at the rate. North Chinas have been taken off the market for Shanghai account at Tls. 175, at which figure more shares could be placed. Unions still continue on the upward movement and have advanced from \$885 to \$905 sales and sellers. Subject to audit, this Company will pay a dividend of \$20 and a bonus of \$5 for 1913 and an interim of \$30 for 1914. Yangtze are firm with buyers at \$235 ex. 73.
 Fire Insurances.—China Fires are obtainable at \$130 and Hongkong Fires are in demand at \$373.
 Shipping.—China and Manilas could be placed at \$5, but there are no shares offering under \$5. Douglasses are firm at \$35, after sales. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have found buyers at \$22 and \$22 1/2, closing firm at the former figure. Indo-Chinas have risen from \$80 to \$90, buyers at intermediate rates. Business has been done in London during the week as high as \$9.10.0. Shell Transports are quoted from London at \$4.11.6 sellers. Star Ferries are obtainable at \$86.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

—Kowloon Wharves are enquired for at \$65 1/2. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have buyers at \$55 and sellers at \$58 ex. div. Shanghai Docks are quoted from the North at Tls. 25 and Hong-kow Wharves at \$80 buyers.
 Refineries.—China Sugars are in demand at \$108, after sales at \$107 1/2 and \$108. Luzons are quiet with sellers at \$28.
 Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—There are buyers of Central Estates at \$95, Humphreys Estates at \$5 1/2 and Shanghai Lands Tls. 99, after sales at Tls. 100. Hongkong Hotels could probably be placed at \$113. Hongkong Lands are steady at \$110, after sales at this figure. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$40 and West Point at \$68 1/2.
 Mining.—Raub has declined from \$4.40 to a selling quotation of \$4 1/4; the output for the past 4 weeks was 1,183 cwt. Kailans are in demand at 35/- Tronohs have local sellers at 32/6. Langkats have declined from Tls. 39 to a buying quotation of Tls. 35.
 Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are steady at 6 3/4. The following quotations have been received by us from the North:—Ewo's are quoted at Tls. 134 buyers; Internationals at Tls. 80, nominal; Kung Yik at Tls. 124 buyers; Laou Kung Mow at Tls. 84, nominal; Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 84 buyers.
 Miscellaneous.—Green Islands close in demand at \$7.10 cum dividend, after sales at various rates from \$6 1/4. There are buyers China Borneos at \$11. China Light and Powers at \$31, China Providents at \$7 1/2, Dairy Farms at \$34, Ropes at \$26 ex. div. and A. S. Watson's at \$7. There are sellers of Electrics at \$40, Hongkong Trams at \$5.10, Peak Tram at \$10 1/2, Steam Laundries at \$3 1/2 and William Powell's at \$6 1/2.

NOTICES

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 9.00 A.M.	" " " "
9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M.	" " " "
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M.	" " " "
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	" " " "
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	" " " "
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	" " " "
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	" " " "
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	" " " "
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	" " " "
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	" " " "

NIGHT CARS.

1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 11.00 P.M. to 12.00 A.M.

SUNDAYS.

1.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

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EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
T/T	1/10 1/2
Demand	1/10 1/2
30 d/s	1/10 1/2
60 d/s	1/10 1/2
T/T Shanghai	78
Private 30 d/s sight	77 3/8
T/T Singapore	88 3/4
T/T Japan	136
T/T India	136 1/4
Demand India	136 1/4
T/T Bombay	136 1/4
Demand Bombay	136 1/4
T/T Calcutta	136 1/4
Demand Calcutta	136 1/4
T/T San Francisco	136 1/4
Demand San Francisco	136 1/4
T/T Java	110
T/T Manila	110
Demand Manila	110
T/T Hongkong	110
Demand Hongkong	110
T/T London	229
Demand London	229

On Haiphong	1/10 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	1/10 1/2
On Bangkok	85 1/2
Buying.	
4 m/s. L/C	1/10 3/8
4 m/s. D.P.	1/10 1/2
6 m/s. L/C	1/10 1/2
30 d/s. S'ney & M.	1/10 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco	1/10 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	2.40
6 m/s. Francs	2.45
Gold Leaf per tael	\$56.80
Sovereign	\$10.85 nom.
Bar Silver ready	23 1/2
forward	23 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Discount per \$100:	
Chinese	20 cts. pieces \$17 1/2
Chinese	10 " \$18 1/8
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces	\$14
Hongkong 10 " "	\$14 1/2

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE,

HOTEL MANSIONS

(Lately occupied by KRUSE & Co.)

SOLE AGENTS

FOR THE WORLD-RENOWNED

IMPERIO DEL MUNDO CIGARS

AND

TH. VAFIADIS'

"CROWN PRINCE" AND OTHER CIGARETTES.
SUPPLIERS TO LEADING CLUBS & HOTELS.

STOCK OF

CIGARS, CIGARETTES & TOBACCO

to suit the taste of all SMOKERS.

Our Havana Cigars are specially stored in air-tight safes.
Importers of MELACHRINO and DIMITRINO'S Cigarettes.
Fresh Stock of ARDATH'S Virginia Cigarettes and Tobacco
Craven Mixture, Black Cat Mixture, and Grapnel Mixture, received
by every Mail.

Mail orders promptly and carefully executed.

WATCH THIS SPACE.

THE IDEAL DISTEMPER.

"SYNOLEO" (REGD.)

(IN PASTE FORM).

Requires only the addition of cold water to be ready for use.
Absolutely dependable in its results.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG

In many Artistic Tints. Tint Cards on application.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Alexandra Building.

Tel. 763

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK Co., Ltd.

The share certificates Nos.
2410/2411 for 10 and 25 shares
respectively, numbered 12739/
12748 and 35858/35882 inclusive,
standing in the register in the
joint names of George Andrew
Hastings and John Barham Car-
slake, solicitors, Liverpool and
Birmingham, having been lost or
destroyed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that unless the said certificates
be produced at the office of the
Company Queen's Buildings, Vic-
toria Hongkong, before the 24th
April, 1915, new certificates for
the said shares will be issued and
the old certificates will thereupon
be held by the Company as null
and void.

GEO. A. CALDWELL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
Company, Limited.

The Twenty-Sixth Ordinary
Annual Meeting of Shareholders
in the Company will be held at
the Offices of the Company, St.
George's Buildings, Chater Road,
Victoria, Hongkong, on Saturday
the 10th day of April, 1915, at 12
o'clock noon for the purpose of
receiving a statement of Account
and the report of the Directors
for the year ending 31st Decem-
ber, 1914 and declaring a Divi-
dend.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be Closed from
Thursday, 1st April to Saturday
10th April, 1915, both days inclu-
sive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1915.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA

IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT AL-
THOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRE-
CAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE
THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PA-
KETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF
THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMAS-
TER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COM-
PENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DA-
MAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE
ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UN-
TIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS
BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM
BRAZIL, CRETE OR MONTENEGRO
AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PAR-
CELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPT-
ED FOR INSURANCE.

War risks are not covered by postal
registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED
LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUS-
PENDED.

Services to Germany, Austria, and
their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Em-
pire are suspended as are also the Parcel
Post services to France & Tsingtau.

British Postal Orders are now on sale
at the Sai Yung Poon Branch Post Office.

The Public are advised to post early as
there is a danger of late posted correspon-
dence missing the mail owing to the con-
signment.

The afternoon Mail for Canton will close
at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. No late
bag will be closed on board the steamer.

The Pillar Box formerly at the junction
of Kimberley and Nathan Roads has been
removed to the junction of Austin Avenue
and Kimberley Road.

Commencing on Saturday, the 27th inst.
a mail for Canton will be closed at the G.
P. O. every Saturday, at 6 p.m.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Saturday the 3rd and Easter Monday
the 5th April, being General Holidays, the
Post Office will be open as follows:—

On Saturday from 7 till Noon for the
despatch of French and Siberian Mails.

Registration will be closed for both
Mails at 11 a.m.

There will be one special delivery of Re-
gistered Correspondence on this day, at 9
a.m.

The Office will be open on Monday from
8 till 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary
letters and a collection of letters from the
Pillar Boxes on each day.

The Money Order Office will be entirely
closed during the Holidays.

In the event of the arrival of the
American Mail on Friday, 2nd, the Office
will be open one hour for the delivery
thereof.

MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY

Philippine Islands—Per YUENSANG, 3rd
April, 2 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya, & Port
Morey (via Batavia)—Per
TUKIEMI, 4th Apr., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per
DAIJIN M., 4th April, 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Ningpo &
Taku—Per SOSHU M., 4th
April, 4 p.m.

MONDAY, 5th April.

Shanghai North China, Japan via Kobe—
Per MIYASAKI M., 5th 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 6th April.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan,
via Moji, Victoria and Seattle,
Wash., United Kingdom via
Canada—Per TAMBA MARU
6th 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan
via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United
States, S. America & Canada
via San Francisco & United
Kingdom via Canada (Europe
via Siberia)—MANCHURIA,
6th April, Noon.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br.
P. O. Friday 9th inst.)

Swatow, Amoy & Poochow—Per HAI-
TAN, 6th April, noon.

Shanghai, N. China—Per LUCIOW, 6th
April, 3 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 6th April,
3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per ONSANG,
6th April, 4 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 7th April.

Holhow & Pakhow—Per WENHOW,
7th April, 9 a.m.

THURSDAY, 8th April.

Sandakan—Per HINSANG, 8th April
11 a.m.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 8th Apr. noon.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Kankos Maru, Jap., s.s., 2,109, S. Sasaki,
1st April—Wol-hai-wel, Gen.—
M. B. K.

Changchow, Br., s.s., 1,206, Morse, 1st inst.—
Bangkok, 31st ult. Gen.—B & S.

Kanchow, Br., s.s., 1,222, J. Gibbs, 1st inst.—
Shanghai, Gen.—B & S.

Fritbjof, Norw., s.s., 391, Y. Christensen,
1st inst.—Bangkok, Rice—T & Co.

Tenyo Maru, Jap., s.s., 7,768, S. Togo, 2nd
inst.—San Francisco, 6th ult.
Gen.—T. K. K.

Kashing, Br., s.s., 1,134, Byers, 2nd inst.—
Bangkok, 26th ult. Rice—B & S.

Tjilatjap, Dut., s.s., 2,444, V. Schermblich,
2nd inst.—Miko, 27th ult. Gen.—
J. C. J. L.

Felena, Br., s.s., 3,134, Thackray, 1st inst.—
Shanghai, Ballast—A F & Co.

DEPARTED.

April 1.

Taiyo Maru for Darwin.

Tai-shun for Shanghai.

Lok Sang for Haiphong via Hoikow.

Zafiro for Saigon.

Hanoi for Haiphong via Hoikow.

Anhui for Shanghai.

Bulton Van Langkat for Swatow.

Changva for Kowachowan.

Kwang Lee for Canton.

Telemachans for Penang via Singapore.

Hong Wan Is. for Rangoon via Amoy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Nellore from London etc. on
Feb. 13.—Mr. H. Pearman, Mr. T. Gartin,
Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Hendrick, Mr. R. S. Carr,
Mr. C. Bunjee, Mr. & Mrs. Mum, Mr.
Derguist, Mr. E. B. Cooke, Mr. Fritsche,
Mr. Owen.

Per s.s. Tenyo Maru from San Francis-
co, on 6th March, Mrs. C. L. Addison, Mr.
M. B. Bach, Mr. U. J. Bosworth, Mrs. C. J.
Bosworth & Inf., Mr. J. F. Burkhard, Mr. J.
Corpus, Mr. M. Conception, E. F. Cox, Mr. E.
Dawson, Mrs. E. Dawson, Miss E.
David, Mr. L. Dambard, Mr. Geo. H. Pail-
child, Mr. F. R. Fisher, Mrs. F. R. Fisher,
Miss Rosie Fisher, Mr. H. W. Gangness, Mr.
& Mrs. R. Gaylord, Ms. G. C. Hanson, Dr.
J. A. Hoffmann, Mr. J. Huyemann, Mr. H. R.
Johnson, Mr. S. Kato, Mr. & Mrs. E. S. Kelly,
Mr. O. Kelly, Mr. A. R. Linton, Mr. R. Lowe,
Miss Mary V. Moore, Mr. J. Murphy, Mr. H.
Musick, Mr. F. Y. Nong, Mr. P. S. Page,
Mr. & Mrs. P. H. Patterson, Miss M. E. Fow-
ble, Miss R. Peble, Mr. C. A. Percy, Mr. S.
Rood, Miss E. L. Rowe, Mr. B. S. Shimatani,
Mr. A. F. Sichoan, Mr. H. Spear, Mr. F. H.
Tyson, Mrs. F. H. Tyson, Mr. T. R. Wheelock,
Mr. H. A. Wilbur, Mr. P. M. Woods, Mr.
K. Zinto.

Per s.s. Kanchow from Shanghai on
April 1st.—Mr. Aimes.

Per s.s. Fritbjof from Bangkok on April
1st.—Mr. Hill.

SATURDAY, 10th April.

Philippine Islands, Australia,
Tasmania, New Zealand, via
Port Darwin, and New Guinea
via Thursday Is.—Per CHANG-
SHA, 10th April, 10 a.m.

Straits, Barmah, Ceylon, Ade-
laide, Western Australia, In-
dia, Aden, Egypt, and Europe.
Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11
a.m. (Extra Postage 10 cents)

(Letters posted in all the Pillar
Boxes in time for the first
clearance will be included in
this consignment.) The parcel
mail will be closed on Friday
the 9th April at 5 p.m.—Per
ORIENTAL, 10th April, 11 a.m.

SUNDAY, 11th April.

Straits, Ceylon, Port Said, Marseilles and
London—Per ATSUTA MA-
RU, 11th April, 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 13th April.

Manila—Per TEAN, 13th April, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY 16th April.

Philippine Islands, Australia,
New Zealand, Tasmania, and
New Guinea via Thursday Is.
—Per NIKKO MARU, 16th
April, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 21st April.

Timor, Australia, Tasmania,
New Zealand via Port Darwin,
& New Guinea via Thursday Is.
—Per EMPIRE, 21st April, 10
a.m.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Hindon Haddocks, Klippers & Co.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 1st at 11.00—Pressure has in-
creased moderately over S. Manchuria,
and N. Japan, and decreased moderately
slightly over the remainder of the area.
It is highest over S. Manchuria, and de-
pressions are situated to N.W. of Shan-
tung the S.E. of the Loochoos and over
Indo-China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.87 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong and Neighbour- hood	E. & S.E. winds, light to moderate; cloudy with fog or mist.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
1st April, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds.	Weather.
Wootook	7a	30.13	24	7	sw	1 b
Nemuro	6a	30.01			nw	2
Hakodate	"	30.03			nw	1
Tokio	"	30.02			nw	1
Kochi	"	30.07			sw	1
Nagasaki	"	30.05			sw	0
K'agima	"	30.02			nno	5
Oshima	"	29.97			sw	4
Naha	"	29.99			nw	2
Ishijima	"	30.01			sw	1
Benin Is.	"	30.08				
Chefoo	"					
W'haiwei	"	29.99	40	91	sw	5 f
Hankow	"					
Ichang	"					
Kiukiang	"					
Chungking	"					
Shanghai	"	30.55	45			1 b
Shanghai	"	30.04	48			1 b
Shanghai	"	30.13	58	33	no	2
Amoy	6a	29.93	63	89	ono	2 c
Swatow	"	29.93	65	94	ono	1 c
Taihou	5a	29.97	64	92	o	2 c
Taihou	"	29.94	64			2 c
Taihou	"	29.92	64		nno	2 b
Koshun	"	29.93	66			2 b
Koshun	"	30.05	68		n	4 o
Canton	6a	29.92	66	100	e	1 o
H'kong	"	29.90	63	95	e	2 of
Gap Rock	"	29.91			e	3 o
Macao	"	29.87	66	100	wnw	1 of
Wuchow	5a					
Pakhoi	"					
Holhow	"					
Phulien	6a	29.82	72	100	sw	6 of
Tourane	"	29.82	73		sw	4 o
C. St. J.	"	29.87	77		ono	2 b
Apurri	"	29.88	73	89		2 b
Dagupan	"	29.86	75	91	ono	2 b
Manila	"	29.89	75	94	ono	2 b
Legaspi	"	29.89	77	89	ono	2 b
Tacloban	"	29.89	77	84	ono	2 b
Holho	"	29.87	81	92	n	2 b
Surigao	"	29.88	75	96	ono	2 b
Lauan	"					

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, April 1.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the Humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c d-
rained cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, s equally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Day	On date	On date	On date
at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 6 p.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	30.02	29.96	29.89
Temperature	67	68	76
Humidity	82	95	81
Wind Direction	E	E	ESE
Force	3	2	2
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	—	0.07	—
Highest open air temperature on the 3rd	67		
Lowest	"	"	63

H.K. Observatory, 1st April.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

TIDE TABLE.

29th Mar. to 4th Apr. 1915.

Day of Week	High Water Mean Time	Low Water Mean Time
Mon.	9 41 49	3 56 15
Tues.	10 41 59	4 56 10
Wed.	11 41 69	5 56 05
Thurs.	12 41 79	6 56 00
Fri.	1 41 89	7 55 55
Sat.	2 41 99	8 55 50
Sun.	3 41 109	9 55 45

in morning. a afternoon.

m morning, a afternoon.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO.

ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or
about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI	Malla Capt. G. W. Cockman R.N.R.	about 9th Apr.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via Usual Ports of call	Oriental Capt. A. L. Valentini	noon 10th Apr.	Freight & Passage
LONDON via S'pore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles	Nore Capt. D. Asbury	10 a.m. 28th Apr.	Freight & Passage
SHANGHAI MOJI, KOBE AND YOKO- HAMA	Nagoya Capt. W. N. Sweny R.N.R.	about 3rd May	Freight & Passage